THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

More Disturbances in Havana—Shouting for Cespedes—Despatches of Generals Puello and Lesca.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—At 3¼ o'clock on Monday afternoon your correspondent started from Oficas street for the barracks east of Castle Principe. The volunteers had decorated Calle Muralla and Mercaderes with Spanish flags, to cheer the spirits of the 400 colored militiamen who were to embark at the Luz wharf. When I reached Campo de Marte, I found that the country cavalry militia were formed and prepared for an event. In view of the dissatisfaction prevalent among the colored population since it was decided to embark their brethren, General De Rodas had taken all necessary precaution, at threatened points of the city and suburbs. To facilitate the embarkation the negroes had been amply supplied with rum, in which they freely indulged from an early hour. The black crowd was immense from the Calzada de la Reina to the barracks, and at the latter place occurred a most touching scene between the negro soldiers and their relatives. The injunction, "Don't fight against the boys," was generally and publicly made by the latter, and some disturbance being feared the march was immediately ordered. I had been talking with a friend who commanded one of the companies, and who appeared much disgusted, and confessed that if any hope had thus far been entertained of the loyalty of the negroes to Spain, it might at once be given up. He said he had heard a son tell his mother that his country was Cuba, he would fight for Cuba, and die for Cuba. Some 4000 to 5000 negroes opened the march in front, and there were as many more following behind, besides the relatives of both sexes walking on both sides of the column. Half-way down Calzada Reina the Spaniards shouted "Viva Espana!" A negro responded, "Viva la Libertad! Viva the colored militia." Then began a quarrel with the Spaniards, which ended in the murder of two of them and a negro. I followed the crowd to Muelle Luz, and there met four or five thousand more negroes debouching from Calle Luz and Sol. There were then at least 20,000 persons congregated between the wharves of the old and new ferry-boats. Another touching scene ensued during the last farewell of the soldiers to their relatives and friends. The volunteers getting impatient, ordered a charge, to clear away for the embarking, and it was so brutally executed that it created a panic, resulting in the death of seven persons. Some forty more were severely wounded, and many who had jumped into the boats near the wharves were nearly drowned. During the embarkation, one of the militia-men, who had remained behind, and indulged more than the others in liquor, appeared at a street corner, shouting "Viva Cespedes!" He was immediately fired at by a volunteer, who, not being satisfied with simple murder, entertained himself several minutes by probing his body with a bayonet.

I have further trustworthy news from Nuevitas, by a schooner, and from Cinco Villas, per mail, and the wires. The schooner brought the following despatch from Puello to Rodas:—

"I am cramped, and forced to increase the barricades in the streets of Puerto Principe. Every Spaniard, Cuban, and negro of both sexes here, and at Nuevitas, are insurgents, and well posted upon all that is going on in Havana and the States. The Cubans shake hands with their slaves, who say their masters have freed them. They are so attached to the rebels that they cannot be relied upon. In fact, they hate us. On the other hand, I find out that the Spaniards, who are the owners of all the provision stored here and at Nuevitas, have been speculating with the rebels, and supplying them with all the necessaries of life as well as with arms and ammunition. Hence their indignation against Letona, who endeavored to oppose them. I have been compelled to close all such stores with the exception of one. This will soon bring about resentment, and it will be impossible for me to face the enemies here and outside with the scanty forces at my command. I therefore reiterate my suggestion to evacuate in time, and leave the seaports to the navy."

To this despatch I must add the opinion of Spaniards coming from Nuevitas that it will be fortunate if the General can withdraw from Puerto Principe to-day. General Lesca, who is getting tired of waiting for the volunteers, says in his despatch to the Captain-General:—

"If there is no possibility of sending reinforcements, we had better unite all our forces on the line of Remedios and Sagua, and there establish a barrier to protect our most valuable property. We can do nothing here. The Spaniards of Trinidad decline enlisting under the general order of the Lieutenant-Governor forcing all men from fifteen to sixty to take up arms, because they fear their property will be burned if they do so, and they know we cannot protect them. All the Cubans and Spaniards of some available means are hastily leaving my quarters, and that course increases our difficulties."

The Captain-General on the Financial Situation.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—At the meeting of the directors of the Villameda Railroad, a few days ago, there was another scene. Don Juan Poez, a well-known planter, went to the meeting, and charged an officer of the road, Don Gonzalo Alfonso, with being an *insurrecto*, and, further, that all its employes were inimical to the Government, and, along with Alfonso, should be expelled from it. Don Ruiz Pastor declared that the directors should be put in prison. Senor Ibarra effectually answered these speeches. The books of the company were sealed, and now await the orders of the Government.

To-day General De Rodas has issued orders to the effect that all officers and soldiers must hold themselves in readiness to move to the field at a moment's warning. It looks as though he were meditating some important movement, yet this is doubtful, and the order may be nothing more than a blind. The Government here is evidently laboring to defer all active operations until November. It is entirely unable to do anything at present.

Here is a summary of the money situation, drawn up by the Governor-General himself. "From a detailed examination," he says, "there are found the following essential deductions:—That there is necessary for actual expenses of the current economical year $55,509,000, and that the returns will not amount to more than $39,000,000." To cover this deficit of $15,607,000, there are still unexpended of a former bank issue $5,000,000, and so there still must need be a deficit of $10,607,000. There is comprised in this $55,509,000 a sum of $18,536,000 for extraordinary war expenses. The necessity of raising the $10,607,000 must be met, and this is to be done in part by a new issue of bank notes to the extent of $3,000,000, and the remaining $4,607,000 are to be worked up in some way, no one foresees how. Now, when this last issue shall have been put in circulation, the bank will have paper out to the amount of $30,000,000, and to meet this there is about $2,500,000 of specie, perhaps $500,000 of its own notes, some $4,000,000 of negotiable paper, and other assets comprised under the head of Government debt (Bonos del Tesoro). You will perceive that the Government will soon be in debt to the bank $22,000,000, and should Spanish rule be doomed in Cuba, the *Banco Espanol* will certainly under this exhibit show a poor hand.

Letter from General Cavada.

We take from *La Revolucion* an extract of a letter by Gen. Cavada to a friend in New York:—"By the republican government I have been made general-in-chief of the Cinco Villas district, including Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Villa Clara, St. Espiritu, Sagua, and Remedios. Civil marriage has been proclaimed, and every day marriages are celebrated. We had a lively fight three days ago at Guinia de Miranda. I made the attack at midnight, captured the place, burned the government headquarters, and retired. Some of the enemy's troops fell into my hands. Our success was brilliant. Everything is going well for the cause, and we hope soon to see our country free from Spanish domination."

A CANADIAN LADY.

How She Excoriated Some Swindling Bank Directors.

At a meeting of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, which was held a few days since, a young lady named Ladds, of Halifax, astonished the other stockholders present by a stirring speech. It appears that she was a stockholder to the extent of $9000. She spoke with the utmost accuracy and composure, though with much animation. She said:—

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—From a sense of justice to my widowed mother, whom you have left without a home, I have been compelled to seek redress elsewhere, with a view to discover how the bank was managed and why it failed. For years past I could not ascertain the true position of the bank, which the statements of the directors represented as quite flourishing. Now that I have been robbed of my property, it seems to me to be a very modest request to ask, "Who took it?" The amount which I had at stake having been £2250, I think my question quite a mild one.

Mr. Sancton, the cashier, addressed a letter to the stockholders, making many charges against the management. You have taken no notice of it. Now, as you are all strangers to me, the cashier's statement is just as much to me as yours is—not that I can have any sympathy for any person connected with this disgraceful transaction; but, in common sentiment with my native city of Halifax, I have more sympathy with the cashier than I have for the directors. We do not think it right that one man should be prosecuted and others quite as bad allowed to go free. I was in St. John last autumn, and before leaving for Halifax called at the bank. Mr. Sancton treated me with every respect. I then wished to learn something more, and I called on Mr. Seely and explained my difficult position in relation to the bank. "I do not see why," said that distinguished individual, "I do not see why you cannot work for your living." I have now a word in return for you, Mr. Seely. As my father was neither a business man nor a professional man, and my brother a post-captain in her Majesty's navy, I do not see why either an English gentleman's daughter should work for her living, or why a man like you should live on the fragments of her property. It is well for you, sir, that two of as noble officers as ever England had are in their graves, or you would have been taught greater courtesy ere this. I have now with all respect to state that I am advised by the very highest legal authorities that by your charter you are no longer directors, but trustees to wind up the affairs of the bank, and as such I will hold you responsible. I did not vote for you as directors at the last meeting, because I could not do so conscientiously. I will look to the law of my country for protection, in the spirit of my departed brother; and with the God of the fatherless and stranger as my protector, I am not afraid to stand here alone, a stranger without a solitary friend, to contest my rights with such a man as you, and before sitting down, I beg to move that Mr. Sancton's letter be read and considered at this meeting, and I trust that the stockholders, out of common politeness, will sustain my request.

Miss Ladds' speech, delivered without the slightest hesitation, was listened to with marked attention.

James Gerow, Esq., seconded the motion that Mr. Sancton's letter be read. It was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, the motion causing a considerable stampede from the room, including in the number of those who withdrew some of the directors.

COMING CALAMITIES.

What May be Expected Along the Line of the Andes.

By the way of San Francisco terrible news ought to come in a few days to this city. There is a German astronomer in Valparaiso who predicted some time ago that there would be three severe earthquake shocks on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, and that the cities of Lima and Callao would be partly overthrown. The business is to be finished October 30, when Callao and Lima are to be submerged and totally destroyed. There is also an astrologer in London who makes the same prediction about these two cities, giving the same months specified by the Valparaiso astronomer for the earthquakes, but not fixing the days.

It is reported that the German astronomer foretold the earthquakes of last year, including the shocks at San Francisco; and consequently the people of Lima and Callao are, it is said, much frightened at the predictions now made. The churches are holding special services, in which the priests offer prayers to avert the threatened calamity, and men are moving their families and personal property out of the cities.

The hurricane season on the Gulf of Mexico can be pretty confidently predicted to begin some time from the last of August to the last of October—that is, if it comes at all during the year, for sometimes two, three, or even five years elapse without a hurricane. But earthquakes have not as yet been brought within the reach of known laws which would render the prediction of coming shocks even possible. Last year earthquakes occurred through nearly the whole twelve months, and were particularly violent in August, September, and October. The tidal-wave which partially submerged Callao began on the South American coast August 13, and reached the Sandwich Islands and the coast of California three days afterwards. From August 1 to August 16 Peru was terribly shaken. October 13 Chili received a series of shocks, and the volcanoes in Southern Chili were active. October 30 began the fresh eruption of Vesuvius, which continued with greater or less violence through the rest of the year.

The Valparaiso astronomer is tolerably safe in predicting the months in which the earthquakes will come, if they come at all. Which proviso should have accompanied the prediction; instead of specifying particular days, the "Old Farmers Almanac" formula respecting wet, dry, warm, and cold weather should have been followed; down the entire calendar for the three months should have been strung the ominous words: "Expect—severe—earthquake—shocks—about—these—days."—*N. Y. Post.*

Foolhardiness.

A young man of South Pittsburg has probably committed suicide to win a drunken bet. Dr. Roberts was called on Wednesday morning to attend the young man mentioned, who was found lying in a state of unconsciousness by one of the low walls on the south side of the Monongahela suspension bridge. On going to the patient, the doctor ascertained that his illness was occasioned under the following circumstances:—On Tuesday evening he had been over in this city with two of his comrades, and drank until he became intoxicated. Towards 3 o'clock yesterday morning the trio started for home, bringing with them a quart bottle filled with whisky. When they reached the south end of the bridge they felt tired and sat down on one side of the walls, where this man, whom the doctor is attending, made a bet that he could drink the entire quart of whisky, without taking the bottle from his mouth. He attempted it and succeeded, but soon grew totally unconscious and fell on the ground. His companions, it is said, were too drunk to do much with him and left him where he was found. Dr. Roberts found that the foolish young man was suffering from congestion of the brain, caused by the immense amount of whisky he had taken. He was taken to his home, and the proper remedies applied, but the prospect of his recovery is slight.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

—The French expedition to the pole is in want of funds, only one-half of the required amount having been paid in.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

The Robbery of the Central Railroad Express Train—Thrilling Details—Where Suspicion Rests.

Relative to the robbery of the American express cars on the New York Central Road on Wednesday night, the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* says:—

Eight men entered the express, baggage, and mail car of the Pacific express going east last night, and after an hour's deliberate work left the train richer by hundreds of thousands of dollars—it may be a million—their booty being the gold, securities, and valuables of all kinds gathered by the express company between Omaha and this city for transportation to New York. Utica contributed $10,000 to the pouches of the robbers.

When the Pacific express train arrived in Utica shortly after 10 o'clock last night, on its eastward way, it was in command of Conductor Day, who was in his usual good spirits, and never more virtuously opposed to the occurrence of the slightest impropriety or irregularity on his train. His faithful and trusty brakesmen were with him and prompt in the discharge of their duties. The American Express messenger, having money packages in his charge, was a little but plucky man named Beattie. The baggageman was a larger person named Conklin. The messenger and baggageman occupied the same car. Another man is said to have been in the car, but we have not learned his name. With them and under their charge were—

First. The express company's safe, containing the money packages collected at leading point in the West, including Omaha, Chicago, etc., to transmission to the city of New York. In this safe were $10,000 in securities, etc., which the night clerk of the Express office in this city placed in the hands of Beattie after the train halted in the Utica depot.

Second. The baggage of the passengers on the train.

Third. The United States mail-bags, containing the through mail for Albany and New York.

The train moved out of the depot at 10·35, the men and passengers unsuspecting the impending crime.

It was at Fonda that the robbers are supposed to have come upon the train. They may have been among the passengers a long distance back, coming aboard either all together or one by one; but this is at present only conjecture. At Fonda they managed to get upon the platforms between the express car and another without being observed; at least without exciting suspicion. When the train began to move rapidly one of them thrust a key into the lock of the door at the end of the car which contained the treasure they sought, and in less time than it takes to write it eight strangers were inside the car and had begun the work of overpowering, binding, and gagging the resisting inmates. The latter struggled hard, and it is reported that Beattie, the express messenger, was rendered insensible before he was completely secured.

Of course, when the men were bound the work of pillage was easy. The keyto the express safe was taken from the body of the prostrate messenger, and the robbers were now in possession of all the means they required for securing their booty.

But while they were doing this, and awaiting a suitable opportunity to get away with their acquisitions, a little by-play was necessary. One of the robbers, about the size of Conklin, took his cap and personated the baggageman at Schenectady. He put out the baggage destined for that station, and received that which was to be taken on board. The light in the car was not so bright as usual, it is remembered, and he was not detected. "Is there anything more to come out?" was asked by the station baggage-master, and the answer was returned by the bogus baggageman, "No." "What name?" was inquired in the customary manner. "Conklin!" was promptly replied by the bogus. At this time Conklin and his companions were lying bound in a corner of the car, and the confederates were also concealed.

At West Albany the train was "rung up" by a pull from the baggage car, and the patent brakes were set. The train stopped, and the robbers fled.

It is not an unusual thing for railroad employes to "ring up" a train at that point for the purpose of getting off near the Central Railroad works; and Conductor Day ordered his train to proceed without any other suspicion entering his mind than that some railroad men had played this trick upon him.

It was not until the Pacific Express reached Albany, and the messenger and baggageman were found helpless, that the robbery became known.

OVERCROWDED.

The Virginia Penitentiary Surfeited with Criminal Humanity.

"It has become a very serious question, says a Richmond paper, "what shall be done in regard to providing quarters for our penitentiary convicts. The penitentiary building remains of the same size, while the number of its inmates increases from year to year—we may more properly say from week to week. The following figures will show the rapid and startling increase. The whole number of prisoners in the penitentiary on January 1, 1866, was 179; of which 100 were white men, 70 colored men, and 9 colored women. On January 1, 1867, the whole number was 363, of which 106 were white men, 240 colored men, and 17 colored women. On January 1, 1868, the whole number was 443; of which 169 were white men, 317 colored men, and 17 colored women. Of these, 50 were hired out on works of improvement, while 393 were confined in the penitentiary. On January 1, 1869, whole number 527; of which 119 were white men, 375 colored men, and 33 colored women. Of these, 188 were employed on works of improvement, while 339 were confined in the penitentiary. On July 30, 1869, the whole number was 596; of which 128 were white men, 433 colored men, and 35 colored women. Of these, 178 were employed on works of improvement, and 418 confined in the penitentiary. Five children are included among the inmates.

"It thus appears that the whole number of convicts in July was within four of 600. We may assume that it is now 600 at least.

"Now look at the accommodations. The whole number of cells in the penitentiary is 173, the average size of which is 6x12 feet each, being capable of accommodating comfortably two inmates. The number of single cells used by convicts, averaging from one to five in each, is 127. Of the 173 cells, some are used for storing provisions, &c., some for solitary confinement, and one as a guard room. Some are called rooms, and include two, three, four and five cells, and are populated accordingly. One of these rooms, containing four cells, is occupied by eight women. Two rooms, 16x24 feet, are occupied by eighteen women and five children.

"These figures show that for 600 prisoners there are only 173 cells, of which 127 are known as single cells. It so happens that at present about 178 convicts are employed on works of improvement, leaving 422 to be accommodated in 173 cells of all descriptions. When the cold weather sets in those employed on the works of improvement, or the greater number of them, will have to be returned to the penitentiary in consequence of the cessation of the work. Meanwhile, judging from the past, the number of inmates will be increased by new accessions."

Malaga Raisins.

The crop of Malaga raisins last year was the greatest ever realized, amounting in the aggregate to 1,950,000 boxes. The yield the present season did not promise so well at last accounts, and it was thought that it would be one-third less than that of 1868. All the old crop had been shipped from Spain except about 20,000 boxes, which would soon find a market. This fine fruit is shipped to all parts of the world, and generally obtains a ready market wherever introduced.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Politics in California—San Francisco and her Plague of Corrupt Officials—The Yerger Murder Case—Removal of Conservative Officials in Mississippi.

Desperate Attempts at Self-Immolation in Cairo.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Politics in San Francisco—An Independent Ticket to be Formed—The City Plagued with Corrupt Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The movement for the nomination of an independent ticket for municipal officers of this city for the approaching election has culminated in the selection of a convention for that purpose. The nominations of the recent Democratic Municipal Convention have created undisguised dissatisfaction. It is charged that open corruption prevailed in the convention, and that a majority of the officers were up for purchase. Never since the time of the vigilance committees has there been such interest manifested in municipal affairs. The leading journals demand decided and immediate action, and compare the present state of city affairs with that of 1856, and argue in favor of a general reformation.

Financial Intelligence.

The unusual stringency in the money market continues, and rates are firm at 1@1½ at bank, ¼@2 per cent. for call loans, and 10@15 per cent. per annum.

The supply of coin from the Mint for July amounts to over two and a half millions, including a million and a half borrowed from bullion funds.

Mining stock is completely demoralized, and the bottom of the market seems to have fallen out. Savage closed to-day at 51; Kentuck, 140; Yellow Jacket, 35; Chollar, 19; and Gould & Curry, 72.

Arrival of Vice-President Colfax.

Vice-President Colfax and party arrived at Sacramento this evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The party will reach here to-morrow night.

The San Francisco Markets.

Flour firm at $5·12½. Wheat—Sales of choice shipping at $1·75@1·77½. The principal buyers refuse to negotiate fresh contracts in consequence of the close condition of the money market. Legal-tenders, 74.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Removal of Civil Officers in Mississippi by General Ames—The Deposed Officials Strong Conservatives—Curious Murder Case on Trial—The Yerger-Crane Tragedy.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 13.—Judge Jefferds, of the Supreme Court, A. Warner, Secretary of State, Judge Speed, of the Criminal Court of Warren county, with a large number of minor officers, were yesterday removed by General Ames. The persons above named are prominent in the conservative movement in the State.

The commission that tried Yeager is still engaged on the Egan-Downs murder case. The murderer and the murdered man were both negroes. The father-in-law murdered his son-in-law. The father-in-law is a good man. The murdered man was an extremely bad one. Egan, to save his life, shoots the son-in-law, who falls on his knees, with his head on the ground.

While in this position, and half an hour after the first shot, Egan returned with his horse-pistol reloaded and fired a second shot into what must have been a lifeless carcass. It is a curious case.

The mystery surrounding Yerger's possession of the key with which he could at any time release himself of his manacles is yet unexplained. It was probably furnished by one of his guards for a present or prospective bribe.

That he could bribe all his guards is improbable; that he could avoid being shot in attempting to escape is next to impossible; to conceive of Mrs. Yerger in any of his daily visits, when the officer or corporal of the guard is stationed between her and her husband, suggesting such a risk, is simply absurd.

FROM THE WEST.

Escape of Prisoners—Arrest of a Disciple of Æsculapius for Bigamy—Recent Conflagrations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Two young men confined in the county jail on a charge of burglary made their escape yesterday by squeezing through the grating at the window.

Dr. Albert P. Weaver was yesterday arrested at Laramie, in this State, on the charge of bigamy, and committed to jail in default of $1000 bail. He is an oculist by profession. Rumors state that the doctor has six wives living in nine counties, with the rest of the State to hear from. He had been visited in jail by numerous sympathizing female patients.

The loss by the destruction of the Crystal Lake Ice Companies, six ice-houses and contents, aggregates about seventy-five thousand dollars, and the insurance is for forty-one thousand dollars, mostly in Eastern companies.

Fatal Casualty—A Negro Who May be Lynched—Desperate Attempts of a Courtesan to End her Life.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 13.—Cain Mahon and two others were killed on Wednesday by the fall of an embankment which they were making for bed of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, near Mound City.

A negro, named Nappet, attempted to outrage a girl six years old, in the upper portion of Cairo, and on being discovered leaped out of a second-story window, and was arrested after a long chase, and is now in jail. How long he will remain there depends on the temper of the citizens, Judge Lynch being threatened.

Mollie Abbott, a courtesan, attempted to commit suicide in jail by hanging herself with strips of cloth through the top of the bunks. She was cut down unconscious and restored, but afterwards swallowed a whole bottle full of an opiate left by the physician to be taken hourly, and a bottle of other medicine, left for another prisoner. These nearly accomplished her purpose, but she still survives. She is accomplished, handsome, and of good parentage, and declares she will yet commit suicide.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 13—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞, for account, 93. Five-twenties, 83⅛; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 13d.; middling Orleans, 13¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, of which 16,000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation. Stock, 250,000 bales, of which 123,000 are American. Total stock of cotton, 15,000 bales more than heretofore estimated; while the stock of American is 10,000 bales less.

LONDON, Aug. 13—A. M.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 13—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅞. U. S. Five-twenties, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Peas, 43s. Red Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 3d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 250,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. Lard, 71s. Pork, 102s. 6d.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

At 9 o'clock this morning the weather at the sea-shore was reported as follows:—

Atlantic City, East, clear, 71.
Cape May, East, hazy, 69.

Hildebrand.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 11th publishes the following:—

In confirmation of the despatch to Colonel Meyer, Police Commissioner, in yesterday morning's *Democrat*, we have a statement made by a gentleman of this city, who arrived from the end of the Iron Mountain Railroad yesterday afternoon. He says that on Sunday, the 8th inst., while Colonel Bowen and Sheriff Murphy were riding along in the vicinity of Big River Mills, twelve miles from Farmington, they were fired upon by Hildebrand and three companions. They were on a rocky eminence, which gave them full sweep of the road, and a fine chance to shoot at their pursuers. One shot from Hildebrand's party went in front of the Sheriff's eyes, grazing his face and blinding him. The second shot tore his shirt bosom and killed Colonel Bowen's horse. The fire was returned by the officers, but without effect, as the pursued had good places of concealment. The people of the region round about are thoroughly aroused, and hundreds of men have engaged in the man hunt.

GENERALITIES.

Newspaper Libel Suit.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:—"Proceedings have been instituted in the Circuit Court by Frank Jilek against J. B. T. Belohradsky, proprietor of a newspaper known as the *Narodney Noviny*, published in the Bohemian language in this city, for an alleged libel. The plaintiff alleges that on or about the 23d of April last the defendant maliciously intended to injure, and for the purpose of harassing, annoying, and bringing him into public scandal and disrepute, published in said newspaper a false, scandalous, mischievous libel in the Bohemian language, thereby intending to charge plaintiff with having committed the crime of robbery, and with being a cheat, and having committed other dishonest and dishonorable acts.

"The defendant, it appears, inserted in his paper a communication from a paper called the *Slavie*, published at Allegheny City, Pa., in which something is said of the plaintiff being accused of dishonest management in establishing a Bohemian colony in Nebraska and inveigling persons by false statements."

"The plaintiff asks for $10,000 damages. Messrs. Jecko and Harper are the attorneys for the plaintiff."

Americans in Dresden.

The Dresden *Nachrichten* says: "An old gentleman, whose features strongly resemble those of his Majesty King Johann, excites public attention by his singular military uniform. Educated men, especially those who have travelled, recognize in it at once the garb of a general of the United States army. This man is General Robert Anderson, who arrived here a few days ago with his family. Those who know the history of the late civil war in America have long been familiar with his name, in connection with the great valor and skill with which he defended Fort Sumter when the Rebellion began. Besides this, he has performed good service in several affairs with the Mexicans and the Indians, and has won the general esteem of his countrymen, both here and abroad.

"As General Anderson means to make a prolonged stay in this city, and Commodore Worden, the victor in the memorable sea-fight between the original iron-clad ships, the Monitor and the Merrimac, has also taken up his abode here, we now have two of the heroes of the American civil war peacefully dwelling among our citizens, at rest from their deeds of war."

African Zoology.

An English steamer which arrived at Liverpool from Africa, a short time since, had on board three giant chacmas or baboons, two crocodiles, several monkeys, and other specimens of the natural history of the country. The baboons were very ferocious, and possessed of great strength. For their safe custody, a strong den with iron bars was provided, and placed near the forecastle, so that they could be constantly under the eye of the crew. All went well until the morning of the second day out, when a crash was heard, and in an instant the large chacma had wrenched several bars off, and the next instant was on the forecastle, armed with the bars with which he had been confined. Here his majesty paused for a moment, and in a dignified manner surveyed his captors. A rope having been got, a noose was formed and cast over his head, and he struggled hard to extricate himself, but without avail. He then attacked one of the seamen, whom he seized by the arm, and, notwithstanding that several of the men belabored him with weapons, the brute would not relinquish his hold until he had torn the flesh from above the elbow to near the wrist, and had been rendered insensible, when he was carried to his den.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 13, 1869.

The local Money market to-day is only moderately active, but there is no symptom of an accumulating surplus of loanable currency either at the banks or with the private lenders. On the contrary, the supply is barely adequate to the demand, and the rates current remain firm but without change.

We quote on call at about 6 per cent. on Government collaterals, with exceptional cases above and below that figure. The market is well supplied with first-class business paper, which is generally taken at 8@9 per cent. on the street, and at 7 per cent. at the banks in favor of customers only, but outside paper cannot be sold at that figure.

Gold opened this morning with sales at 134⅜, and, after selling as high as 134¾, closed at noon at 134⅛.

Government loans are quiet, and the tone of the market continues weak.

There was more activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices were rather stronger. Pennsylvania 6s, second series, sold at 108, and the war loan at 107⅞. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 102½.

Reading Railroad was quiet but stronger at 48⅜, an advance of ⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad was unchanged, closing at 57⅛; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56⅞@57; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30⅛; and Catawissa Railroad preferred, which advanced and is mostly concentrated in a few hands, at 38⅛.

Canal shares were neglected.

Coal stocks attracted but little attention. 5 was bid for New York and Middle; 6 for Big Mountain, and ⅛ for New Creek.

Nothing was done in Bank or Passenger Railway shares. 62 was offered for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; and 26½ for Girard College.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅛	10·46 A. M.	134⅜
10·15 "	134⅛	11·45 "	134⅜
10·20 "	134⅛	11·55 "	134⅜
10·45 "	134⅛	12·00 M.	134⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@123; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122⅝; do., 1864, 122⅜@122½; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do., July, 1865, 120⅞@121⅛; do., 1867, 121⅛@121⅜; do., 1868, 120⅜@121; 10-40s, 114@114½; Pacifics, 109@110. Gold, 134⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of '81, 123⅜@124; do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1865, new, 120⅜@121; do. 1867, new, 121⅛@121¼; do. 1868, 120⅝@121; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114@114¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 134⅛@134⅜; Silver, 129@131.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, August 12, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	9,617 00
From Pottsville	1,711 00
From Schuylkill Haven	20,081 10
From Port Clinton	1,213 00
Total for week	32,624 10
Previously this year	385,336 18
Total	417,961 08
To same time last year	483,676 14

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The ball opened this morning in the Gold Room, where the first sales were made at 135½. By persistent hammering and free speculative sales, based upon the assumption of early and large returns of the cotton and grain crops, the premium was rapidly forced down through the several figures and fractional quotations to 134, which it touched about one o'clock. From this it rallied, on purchases made to cover the short sales of the morning, to 134½, falling off again to 134⅜, and fluctuating for some time between that figure and 134⅝, at which it stood upon the formal closing of the room. Subsequently it ranged between ⅜ and ½ until 5 o'clock, when, in the generally improved status of the bulls, it stood 134⅝. The putting out and covering of the short interest is exhibited by the rates paid for carrying, which early in the day were as low as 4⅜ per cent., and ranged to 6½ during the morning hours. In the afternoon 7 per cent. was paid. The doings of the Gold Exchange Bank show an increase of the recent average day's transactions, as follows:—Gross clearings, $71,613,000; gold balances, $2,371,553; currency balances, $3,224,101.

"The success met with in the Gold Room, aided by the feeling of weakness produced in the market yesterday by the large offerings made the Treasury, rendered it an easy task for the 'bears' to produce a decline in the Government market, which, in consequence of these circumstances, opened weak and heavy at ⅝ to 1 per cent. lower than the best prices of yesterday. At the noon call, the same influences continuing to operate, the market was still weak, and as compared with the morning call 6s were offered at ½ less, 64s and 67s ⅞, old 65s ⅜, and new 65s ⅜. Registered 10-40s were offered one per cent. less, and the coupons ½; currency bonds, ⅝; 6-8s exhibited a better inquiry, without offerings. The principal sellers were the stock houses, which bought recently upon advance information of Mr. Boutwell's programme of Treasury dealings for August, now acting under an apparent great fear of being severely twisted by the government houses that they can outbid. In the interval to the last call the proposals submitted to the Assistant Treasurer, in response to his call for $1,000 000 on account of the sinking fund, having been opened at noon and found to amount to only two and one quarter millions ($3,258,800), the market became much firmer, and at the last call reached to nearly the opening figures, and continued steady during the rest of the day, closing firm at the following figures:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 123@123½; do. do., coupon, 123@123⅜; do. 5-20s, registered, 122⅜@122½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123⅜@123⅝; do. do., coupon, 1864, 122½@122¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 122⅜@122½; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 121⅝@121¾.

"The following were the proposals accepted by Assistant Treasurer Butterfield to-day for the purchase by him of $1,000,000 bonds on account of the sinking fund:—$4000 1862, registered, 119·83; $5000 1665, coupon, 119·83; $5000 1864, registered, 119·83; $25,000 1864, coupon, 119·83; $30,000 1865, coupon, 119·83; $10,000 1865, registered, 119·73; $11,000 1862, registered, 119·87; $23,000 1862, registered, 119·90; $10,000 1864, registered, 119·90; $200,000 1865, registered, 119·90; $200,000 1865, registered, 119·90; $356,000 1867, registered, 119·90.

"The money market worked without new features to-day, moderately active at six and seven per cent. for call loans on Government and stock collaterals respectively. Commercial paper is quiet, and prime names range from seven to nine per cent.

"Foreign exchange is firm on the basis of sterling, sixty days, 109½@109¾; bankers', good to prime, 109⅞@110¼; short sight, 110¼@110⅝; Paris, sixty days, 5·18¾@5·13¾; short sight, 5·12½@5·11¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.—The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is less inquiry both for shipment and home consumption, and only 700 barrels were taken, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@8; and fancy brands at $8·50@10, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½.

There is less firmness in the Wheat market and less activity. Sales of 3000 and 4000 bushels Indiana and Southern red at $1·59@1·60. Rye is quiet at $1·20@1·25 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet at the decline noticed yesterday. Sales of yellow at $1·18, and 2000 bushels fair Western mixed at $1·15. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 74c., old and new Pennsylvania at 60@73c.; and Southern new at 60@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 per ton.

Whisky is quiet at $1·13@1·15 for tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Arrived, ships Midnight, from New York; Ivanhoe, from Boston; and Ocean Rover, from Liverpool. Cleared, ships Sharpshooter, for Liverpool, with 16,600 sacks of wheat, and Lizzie Williams, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ship Red Cross Knight, for Cork.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr Veldren, Cavalier, Weymouth, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Moore, Richmond, do.
Schr Gen. Conner, French, Boston, do.
Schr Decora, Engles, Boston, do.
Schr Hattie Ellen, Dix, Boston, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, Weymouth, do.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, Stonington, do.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Vickers, Charlestown, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Richmond, do.
Schr S. Hotchkiss, Hodgson, Alexandria, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORN

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRANT AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

Public opinion in this country is not very likely to be much influenced by the urgency with which the London *Times* supports what it seems to imagine to be the designs of the United States on Cuba. Certainly, nothing could be more amusingly brazen than the way in which the *Times* denounces Spain as stupid and imbecile for her "meddling in the New World"—the said "meddling" being neither more nor less than an attempt of the Spanish Government to put down an insurrection in Cuba, precisely as the English Government, not very long ago, put down an insurrection in Canada.

If anything could make Americans more than doubtful as to the expediency of exerting a hostile pressure upon Spain for the purpose of compelling the annexation of Cuba to the Union, it should certainly be the extreme eagerness shown by such journals as the *Times* to see the United States setting themselves to that work. Cuba, wrenched from the grasp of Spain by our arms, would pretty surely come to us in a condition which would make the island, economically speaking, worthless, and, politically speaking, worse than worthless, to us for many a long year to come. The only really wise and really honorable action which our Government can take in this matter the *World* has already pointed out to be the exercise of our friendly influence, with Spain on the one hand and with Cuba on the other, to bring about a calm and peaceful settlement of the status of the island by negotiations between the people of the colony and the people of the metropolis. We have also, unfortunately, been forced to chronicle the practical failure of the first attempts of our Government in this direction—a failure due to the worse than folly of President Grant in forcing a scoundrel, a murderer, a man destitute of honor and of character, into the position of our accredited envoy at the Spanish capital. President Grant himself appears to have regarded these first fruits of his "esteem, friendship, and respect" for Ma. Daniel E. Sickles as being of such slight consequence that he could not stay in Washington even twenty-four hours to consider the new aspect in which they put the Cuban question, and the position in which they put his own administration.

Yet both are surely worth consideration.

That the Cuban insurrection will take care of itself and work out a happy result for Cuba with no interference of ours is utterly improbable. It may suit an indolent and undecided administration to believe that it will do so, just as it suits Cuban agents in this country to represent that this it is actually doing. But what are the facts of the case?

The Cuban revolt began nearly or quite ten months ago. Had it broken out before the revolution in Spain, it probably would have been successful long before this time; for in that case it would have commanded the active sympathy and co-operation of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the island, as well Peninsulars as Creoles. The intolerable burdens imposed upon Cuba by the sudden return of the Narvaez government to power in Spain had been working out such a result, for eighteen months and more, when the system of Narvaez, emasculated by his death, went to pieces under the shock of the revolution of 1868 in Spain.

But though the actual Cuban insurrection has been raging, as we are constantly assured, with extreme vehemence for so many months, what do we see to-day? It remains still without any discoverable and accessible headquarters in the island. Not a single seaport has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. "Ocean belligerency" they have none, nor the ghost of any. Foreign States are compelled to take the very existence of such a thing as an "organized insurrectionary government" purely upon trust. While this state of things continues, it grows daily more and more probable that the property-holders of the island, coming to regard the rebellion as a failure and as threatening to degenerate into a mere system of rapine, brigandage, and destruction, may make up their minds that order with Spain is better than disorder without Spain, and so, abandoning their hitherto inert attitude of expectancy, may throw themselves with all their force upon the side of the Spanish Government. To do this will be to end the matter, morally at least, in favor of Spain. For, when this has been done, Spain will find herself in a position to treat with the Cubans without any intermediation of ours. And everything conspires to make it probable that, whenever Spain comes to treat with the Cubans amicably, the result will be the establishment in the island of a practical autonomy involving no closer connection with the mother country than now exists between England and her North American Dominion.

This may or may not be a sensible and satisfactory solution of the Cuban question as it presents itself to-day. But it assuredly will not be the solution which President Grant's administration has been looking for. Its consummation would be an open defeat and humiliation of President Grant's administration.

It is perfectly true, of course, that the success of the propositions made by our Government at Madrid, and ruined (if they are ruined) by the advocacy of Sickles, might have ended in very much the same solution as this. The examples of Mexico and her sister Spanish-American States are not calculated to tempt intelligent Cubans into desiring Cuban independence. But if Cuban autonomy without independence had been secured through the good offices of America, not only should we have made Spain our friend by helping her honorably out of a cruel difficulty—we should have admirably prepared the way for the eventual annexation of Cuba by attaching to ourselves the best classes of the Cuban population.

If Cuban autonomy without independence is achieved now without us, it will seem to have been achieved in spite of us, and a situation pregnant with the finest possibilities for the influence and the reputation of the United States will have been scandalously sacrificed by the frivolous political incapacity and the sad moral obtuseness of the man upon whom radicalism, for its own purposes, chose to thrust the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

FISK ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We expected it. We knew there could not be an eclipse of the sun but war would follow, and here it is. In the valley of the Susquehanna there are stirring times. That hitherto placid region was the chosen abode of the angel of peace, but he, poor rustic, has wiped the smut from his fragment of smoked glass and his forehead, folded the little linen he owns, packed his Russian leather bag, and taken his departure, slipping away by an express train, having been surprised with his wings out for repairs. In his stead comes, slowly rising above the line of the horizon, the burly figure of Fisk, Jr., the hero of a hundred fights and victories—the man of interior lines and exterior equanimity. There is a hum of many voices—a hubbub, a clamor—the noise of hustling and jostling, and the dust of the struggle fills the air, so that the only thing that is definite is Fisk, Jr. He comes out as round and clear as that part of the moon that first thrust its impudent periphery between us and the sun on Saturday last at one minute past five P. M. He is the only thing that is well defined; but there are other figures dimly seen in the edge of the glory that blazes out from his person like the circle of splendor around a Chinese giant made of fireworks. There is some mysterious creature named Ramsey, touching whom tradition and history are equally silent; there are five hundred persons, called the "indignant public," gathered together in Albany and shouting for Ramsey; there are captured trains, burned bridges, judges furiously and rapidly issuing injunctions; the very air is darkened with writs and with sheriffs hurrying madly up and down with those puerilities of the law. Then there is the Governor encouraging the diversion by declaring that whoever gets possession shall be protected therein; and, better than all, there are the militia soldiers marching through the blue and rose-colored fire, the excellent band playing:—

"C'est un fameux regiment
Le regiment de la Grande Duchesse."

Hurrah for the militia!

Then we have the Governor again. This time he threatens to apply the radical cure of martial law, which, as is known to all "mussy" persons, both in this country and Europe, has a "sting like a viper," seize the road in the name of the Executive, and run it as a military line under the urgency of a military necessity. The very announcement of such a plan had a soothing effect. The belligerents were astonished, sobered, and finally soothed, at least for the moment. They appeared as if rejoiced that any person or power came between them to "hold on" to them and calm the "hurly burly" even temporarily. It was agreed to hand the matter—road, quarrel, and all—over to the Governor, saving the rights of the contestants, let him retain it for a while, and then see how it would "come out." Governor Hoffman, in the meantime, "went in," as invited. He appointed a gentleman to represent him—a sort of condensed railroad king—assume the responsibility and "work" the road on the "one man power" principle. This has been carried into effect, and all refractory members are likely to be pushed aside equally, after the fashion of Oliver Cromwell and the first Bonaparte. The precedent may herald a grand revolution in the matter of railroad management, for if the Governor's man is able to "tool the coach," after the others have failed, why not an executive man be appointed to run each line or all the lines in the State, under authority of law? Good may "come out of evil."

Altogether it is the most magnificent, entertaining, and distracting muddle of modern times. It is better than the anti-rent war; fifty times better than Grant's visit to Long Branch. (How is it he didn't go to Saratoga, since there are races up there?) Nobody would think of comparing Bismark's Sadowa war to this war on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna; for Bismark is not so stout as Fisk, and whereas that war lasted only seven days, this will last a great deal longer. There is no use to make the comparison *seriatim* with all the great events of our time, from the *coup d'etat* to the battle of Prince and Turk. It is sufficient to say that this surpasses them all in the dramatic and epic elements, and we are confident that if Fisk owned a poet, Achilles, Ulyssus, Diomedes and all those fellows would appear as atomies beside him. The confusion of the thing is so beautiful. It is so exquisitely incomprehensible. This indeed, is, critically speaking, the great point. All ordinary uproars are soon seen through. We know them as we know the incidents of a ride in a city horse-car. And it is this familiarity that breeds contempt for them as commonplaces. We defy anybody to have a similar contempt for Fisk's doings. He evidently believes in Burke, and means to be sublime by keeping just in the outer limit of popular comprehension.

No doubt the public would be sorry to have this fine row degenerate into a simple thing that they could understand; but this need not cause them to regret that Fisk has written a letter explaining his case. He does not explain it, of course. He is not so foolish as to make these matters plain. True, he seems for a moment to argue very straightforwardly that he acts in the interest of owners of the majority of the stock, and that his object is to make the Susquehanna Railroad, connecting Binghamton with Albany, less a branch of the Erie than a main line that in conjunction with the Erie will connect the West with the East by the Albany and Boston road. Here we can see a good and legitimate purpose, and also a plain reason for the opposition of the Central, that great rival of Erie that now has exclusive direct communication between Albany and the West. This, therefore, is simple enough; but, as we have said, that very fact is against it, for surely Fisk is not inclined thus to come down from the throne he holds as the Grand Panjandrum of modern muddles, and stand before the world simply as a shrewd manager of railroads, careful to be in the right. Such self-abnegation is not possible; so we shall suspend our faith in his proclamation till we hear what the other side says.

IS THE REVOLUTION OVER?

From the Richmond Examiner.

Two spirits now rend the Republican party. One urges it to hold its power by violence; the other urges it to widen its foundations by justice. One whispers that the revolution is not over; the other gives the caution that it is time to take in sail. Boutwell believes that the angry passions of the mob have not yet spent themselves; Greeley believes that it is best to call the dogs off. All, under the fiery spur of old Thad. Stevens, finally agreed to let in upon the South the Black Sea of universal negro suffrage, under the idea that that would hold in check the Southern vote; but the extreme wing of the party is not now clear that this will make a sure thing of it. Thus Brownlow sought to harness Tennessee by enfranchisement on the one hand and disfranchisement on the other. Thus Wells urged upon the Reconstruction Committee that he could not manage Virginia unless they would disfranchise 25,000 Rebels. Thus his party (83,000 of them) voted to keep on the wrists of Virginia the manacles of the test oath. Thus Boutwell wrote to Tennessee backing up the proscriptive policy of Stokes. These party leaders would *drive* the South into radicalism—drive them with negro votes, and take care to have a majority of negro votes. Out of the Union they would hold the South with the bayonet; in the Union they must hold it with negro voters. It is the policy which England acted on so long in Ireland—the government of sheer *force*. It is the policy which Austria followed in Venetia and Lombardy. It is the system of Russia in Poland—force, and plenty of it.

But there are broader views in the Republican party. This class of thinkers (and it seems to comprise the abler Republican newspapers) do not believe that the South can be successfully governed in this way. They do not believe that an enduring Republican party can be built up in the South by such means. Mr. Greeley is the leader of this wing. He still flies his banner "Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage." "It is not a victory to-day that I seek," he exclaims, "but to win in the war." He wishes to appeal to the interests and judgment of the whites of the South, believing that, until he can divide the whites, it will be impossible to form any solid Republican party among us. Therefore he patronizes Walker in Virginia and Senter in Tennessee. He sees the Walker Republicans drive the point of the wedge into the ranks of the whites in Virginia, and he thinks a few more blows will divide them into two parties. He believes it is madness to attempt to govern the South permanently with the negroes alone, and that they must appeal to the wealth, the intelligence, and the virtue of this section. Governor Brownlow seems to have reached the same conclusion in Tennessee—and he had tried the other plan. The President, Secretary Fish, Secretary Cox, Secretary Rawlins, the New York *Times*, the New York *Commercial*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Chicago *Republican*, and the Chicago *Tribune* agree with Mr. Greeley. Secretary Boutwell, Wendell Phillips, Secretary Creswell, the Washington *Chronicle*, General Butler, represent the Mountain.

The latter are not instructed by the result in Virginia, where the party which put the test-oath in the Virginia Constitution were beaten by that very blunder; nor by the result in Tennessee, where the very expansive force of freedom spontaneously burst the hoops and bands which confined its spirit. "Push on the guillotine!" they cry: "Mississippi and Texas yet remain—and we have not done with Virginia."

There is undoubtedly dissension in the Republican camp: it remains to be seen which element will triumph. The President is bound in honor, as well as in feeling, to Virginia. He has a powerful backing; but Boutwell (whom the President hates) is strong in will, has Butler at his back, and trusts to the idea that the revolutionary fury is not yet over.

Which will win? We bet on Horace Greeley and the President. The Northern people are tired of strife. Northern capital is tired of the unsettled condition of the South. Northern sense of justice demands that we shall have done with a system of repression and force. The spirit of the hour is a gentle spirit; the spirit of war and of diabolism spreads her wings at the first grey streaks of the morning.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In his inaugural address, referring to our foreign policy, General Grant told the country that he should deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other; that he should protect native and foreign-born citizens wherever their rights were put in jeopardy, and wherever our flag floated; that while respecting the rights of all nations, he would demand equal respect for our own; and that if other powers should depart from this rule, he might be compelled to follow their precedent.

These brave words foreshadowed a bold and vigorous policy. They received the warm approval of our own people, irrespective of party, and arrested the attention and excited the comment of foreign powers. The English and French journals, reflecting, no doubt, the opinions of their leading statesmen, tried to argue themselves into the belief that these declarations were capable of a pacific construction, while they freely admitted that they betokened a determination on the part of the new President to conduct our foreign affairs in a spirit more firm, decisive, and truly American than had of late years marked our history.

The past five months have afforded frequent occasions for putting the sincerity of General Grant's manifesto to the test. Have the hopes it inspired at home, and the fears it excited abroad, been realized? On the contrary, have not his sonorous words turned out to be the merest fanfaronade? Is there an instance in the history of the country when an administration has been so subservient to any foreign power as that of Grant has been to Spain?

Our neutrality laws, more stringent than those of any European monarchy, are in antagonism with the genius of our people. Nevertheless, the most conspicuous act of the present administration is the rigorous execution of this code against an oppressed colony whose republican patriots, nobly outstripping every example of history, began their revolution by decreeing the abolition of slavery, and are still struggling to throw off the yoke of a despotism that has fostered the slave trade, maintained a licentious Court, and forbade the education of the people, and is now trying in vain to sell its crown in the market overt of Europe. Indeed, so busy has the administration been in enforcing this exceptional code in the interests of Spanish despots and slave-mongers, that it has not found time to faithfully execute some of the ordinary revenue laws of our own country.

And how has the administration redeemed its pledge to protect citizens whose rights are not put in jeopardy merely, but are actually sacrificed? American citizens pine in British prisons for words spoken on this side of the Atlantic, and no remonstrance is heard from our Secretary of State. They are shot in cold blood and without trial in Cuba, and our State Department is dumb, while one of the national vessels stationed in the waters contiguous to that ill-fated island, and which might have afforded protection to the victims of Spanish cruelty, is ordered home to convey the President and a portion of his Cabinet on junketing tours to Long Branch or Newport.

As to the Alabama matter, it remains in *statu quo*, and its management has excited such profound contempt in the masses of our citizens, that it is doubtful whether the administration would not lose rather than gain by attempting to stir it up again. Certainly, unless it handles this stale subject with a good deal more skill and in a far loftier American spirit than has characterized the rest of its foreign policy, it had better let it alone. At all events, we ought not to instruct our Minister to sidle around St. James' Palace with the air of a needy chapman dunning a haughty creditor, and begging to know when it will suit the convenience of the Foreign Secretary to look over our bill.

In a word, the foreign policy of this administration, proclaimed in sonorous phrases from the steps of the Capitol in March, has thus far proven to be one of the most pusillanimous in the history of the country.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A self-supporting Co-operative Industrial School for boys and girls was founded in Reuttingen in Germany, in 1834, by Herr von Werner, the son of the Finance Minister. The founder was a student of the University of Tubingen, and at the time a poor vicar. The institution was opened for poor and destitute children, in order to show the possibility of using children's work as a capital for making such institutions self-supporting, and of getting rid of the degrading influence of almshouses. Herr von Werner was assisted by an excellent lady, who was his true helper in housekeeping and needlework, which she taught in his school until her death in 1840. They worked very hard, and were sometimes in want of food; nevertheless he was able, in 1840, to buy four cows and to rent some land. A great misfortune happened to him at this time—the loss of his place as vicar—but, as he could not swear over the symbolic books, the Government dismissed him from his vicarship. It was a favorite idea of Herr Werner's not only to give his pupils the opportunity to see different occupations, and to choose freely from them after some experience, but to keep them from 14 to 18 out of the way of the dangers of life in large cities, when they could not have the shelter of home-life, with friends. He therefore admitted outside children as apprentices, but they were obliged to pass a full year on probation, and to remain four years as apprentices.

With the assistance of some friends, he founded, in 1857, a paper mill and a credit institution, in which every one belonging to the institution could take a share, large or small.

The next year occurred a great hail-storm and famine, and seventy children left in the care of the community of Fluorn were put into the almshouse. Herr von Werner went to Fluorn, and, leaving some of these children in the care of his friends, took the rest into his institution for a certain sum paid by the community. He now bought a water-mill in connection with a large farm, so important to the comfort of the establishment. This farm of three hundred acres, stocked with thirty-six oxen, ten horses, cattle, and sheep, was conducted entirely by two men and these children. They ground flour, oil, and bones. It was very profitable, and very central for sending vegetables and other provisions to other similar institutions. From this time they grew very fast. The paper mill made every day from fifteen to twenty hundred weight of beautiful paper, with the help of twenty workmen and one hundred girls.

The large so-called *Mother-House* contained the different bureaus under the care of ten persons; the needlework department with forty girls; the tailor and shoe workshops with from thirty to forty. The *Gotteshulfe* contained the church and school-rooms, the home for Herr von Werner (which seemed to have belonged to all the family), and the sleeping-rooms for the boys and for a hundred workmen, nearly all of whom have been educated in the institution.

This institution is now very large and quite rich. It sends its travelling agents over Wurtemburg, Switzerland, and the Rhine. The knitting and crochet-work and net-work of the girls is sold for from thirty to sixty thousand florins per year. The cotton mill is owned in fifty shares; a wool factory and chemical laboratory occupy twenty houses. A Kindergarten, a hospital and a bank, also belong to the establishment; also a ribbon factory, a machine shop, a blacksmith's shop, shoemakers' shops, a furniture factory, a tannery, a school of design and engraving, and large machine shop and steam works, and two thousand acres of land. There are nine hundred children from two to twenty years of age, and five hundred and eighty adults in twenty-three different establishments, entirely self-supporting. All this is blessed and guided by one head and one large heart. The capital building, although the work was all done by members of the institution, cost $200,000. Sometimes the whole town have given security for Herr von Werner.

MILLIONAIRES COMPLETING MONUMENTS.

From the N. O. Republican.

The statement that the New York millionaire, William B. Astor, informed a company of gentlemen at Saratoga the other day, that he proposed completing the Washington Monument at his own expense, brings to mind the fact that a similar patriotic action was done some thirty years ago by two wealthy gentlemen, in relation to the Bunker Hill Monument. Judah Touro, Esq., of New Orleans, and Amos Lawrence, of Boston, each gave that object $10,000, which enabled the association to complete the monument according to the original design. That work, like the one at the nation's capital, had long stood neglected and unfinished, a reproach to the city, State, and country, when these two noblemen of nature did what was more for men of their comparatively limited means than would be the completion of the large work at Washington by Astor, with his enormously overgrown fortune.

About the time Bunker Hill Monument was completed, a festival was held, commemorative of the event, and the names of Judah Touro and Amos Lawrence were emblazoned on a scroll upon the wall, while the President, in mentioning their $20,000 donation, gave the following lines:—

"Amos and Judah, venerated names,
Pat. iarch and prophet press the equal claims;
Like generous coursers, running neck and neck,
Each aids the work by giving it a check.
Christian and Jew, they carry out a plan,
For, though of different faith, each is in heart a
—— man."

It may chance, however, that the portion of the Washington Monument already built will be torn down; the stones removed to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, the future central capital of the nation, and the monument there will be completed by Astor, whose name will thus be handed down for centuries in connection with a work which will commemorate a nation's freedom as well as its enterprise and good taste.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 19 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 130 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 29
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 20t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE

ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.

Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.

Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.

Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
8 2 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

(Next door to United States Hotel),

CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 9 to 2. No. 57 S. ELEVENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE. Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGE,

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD;

A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 259½ SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
8 25 6m T. W. SMALTZ, FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 § No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
9§6 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Children's Carnival and Bal Masque at the United States Hotel—Grand Bal Masque and Gipsy Tent at the Surf House.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 12.

The cool sea breezes which have swept over this "City by the Sea" the past week have been delightful to those who were fortunate enough to be here; but this week is all that the most fastidious could ask for. The weather is charming, and the bathing is pronounced by all *the best of the season*. Philadelphia is well represented here this summer, and certainly those who have come here in preference to going elsewhere have no occasion to regret their choice.

The festive gatherings are not to stop because the Fire Zouaves have returned to Philadelphia. To-morrow evening there is to be a children's carnival and *bal masque* at the United States Hotel, and everything is being done to make it a grand success. Of course, all the little folks that can trip the light fantastic toe will be there to do their best, while the older folks will look smilingly on. The children seem fully alive to the fact that when the few weeks of hot weather yet to come are gone, there is to be no more sea-bathing, hops, and good times generally until next summer; and how far off that seems to young people, who know as yet but few or none of the cares and trials of life! But I will not stop to moralize here. This children's carnival is to be followed by a grand *bal masque* on Monday evening next, at the Surf House. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Thomas Farley, is too well and favorably known in Philadelphia to need any praise here. The number of guests at the Surf this season attests his popularity here. Mr. A. R. Vanhorn, of Philadelphia, is here with the finest assortment of fancy costumes your correspondent ever saw, and as these two masquerades are to excel anything that has come off this season, it is fair to presume his costumes will be in great demand. A novel and pretty feature on Monday evening will be a gipsy tent, with a goodly number of gipsies, who will tell fortunes and do other marvellous things. Cards of invitation will be issued to all the guests of the Surf House, and no doubt the Saturday afternoon trains will bring hundreds of people from Philadelphia, who will improve this opportunity to spend the Sabbath at the sea-side, enjoy the sea breezes and bathing on Monday, and be on hand for the ball in the evening.

I forgot to mention that General McCandless will be floor manager, aided by a number of gentlemen who have experience in such affairs.

The railroad company appear to give very general satisfaction with their arrangement of trains. The 3:15 P. M. train is run through in 1¾ hours, and always comes well loaded, while the 7:24 A. M. train up is a great convenience to business men, enabling them to be in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

The excursion trains each day are very large, and it is interesting to see the different ways in which the excursionists enjoy themselves during the day. These excursions are certainly a great thing for those who have but little time and money to spend.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—John Slager, aged 25 years, residing at No. 616 New Market street, leg broken by a barrel rolling on it at Chesnut street wharf. Joseph Taylor, aged 12 years, residing in Rollingville lane, both arms broken by falling from a tree. Thomas Peggs, aged 15 years, residing in Jessup street, near Fitzwater, arm broken by falling from a swing at Smith's Island. James Smith, aged 11 years, residing at Bridgeport, left leg crushed between the bumpers of two coal cars.

—Last evening at 9 o'clock a babe was found on the steps of the house No. 1422 Hutchinson street. A note was pinned to its clothes with the following:—"George Grant, born August 12, 1869. Please take care of him. Will pay when able." A neighbor took charge of the babe.

—The alarm of fire last night about 10 o'clock was caused by the burning of Hoff & Fontaine's iron foundry, at the corner of Third and Canal streets. The fire broke out on the roof over the furnace. Loss about $500.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅛.

—The Templars of Honar and Temperance have been in session at Cincinnati.

—Eighteen hundred of the Cheyenne Indians were at Camp Supply, July 27, drawing rations.

—Some specie and nine bags of mail matter have been recovered from the wreck of the Germania.

—Yesterday, Secretary Robeson, General Sherman, and Vice-Admiral Porter went to Norfolk on the United States steamer Tallapoosa.

—Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, is still unwell from the recent injuries received by being thrown from his carriage.

—An exploring party of the Northern Pacific Railroad has arrived at Minneapolis. They report the route as favorable.

—A Republican meeting was held at Wilmington, Ohio, yesterday, at which Senator Morton and Governor Hayes spoke.

—John Bunker, a New York swell-mob operator, has been arrested in that city for attempting to rob a gentleman of a diamond ring.

—The railroad war has culminated in a general interchange of legal courtesies—arrests, non-bailable attachments, and vacation of judicial orders.

—General Ames, in command of Mississippi, has removed Judges Jefferds and Speer, of the Supreme and Criminal Courts, and Mr. Warner, Secretary of State.

—There is no clue to the robbers of the American Express Company's car, on the New York Central Railroad. The thieves took twenty thousand dollars in gold and other money.

—The United States Treasurer has issued a circular asking the return to the Treasury Department of all notes of the denomination of ten and fifty dollars; also, all mutilated currency.

—It is reported from Mauch Chunk that Lehigh coal operators will offer the miners of their region a sliding scale, based on the price of coal at Mauch Chunk, instead of the New York scale, hitherto used.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *News*, in a leader on the prorogation of Parliament, says that "when we have a few more sessions like the last, with a series of such failures in legislation, and with a continuance of such a waste of the time and energy of the working half of the Legislature, the session of the House of Lords will become the pending question of the time. The question must come. It may be delayed by concession, or hastened to a decision by continued obstruction, but until a reform is accomplished, the elective and hereditary Houses will meet in suspension, and will not often part in harmony."

LONDON, August 12.—Parliament reassembles on October 12.

DUBLIN, August 12.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish Church Conference, letters were received from the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, announcing that the Bishops present at the late Assembly consider it inexpedient to reassemble the General Conference, as that course is distasteful to a large body of churchmen. The committee express their regret at this determination.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Emperor is slightly indisposed to-day, but will remain at Chalons until Saturday. The case of Marshal Niel is desperate.

Devienne will probably be made reporter of the Senate Commission on the Senatus Consultum.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Advices from Rio Janeiro are to July 16. Minister McMahon had arrived at Rosario, having left the headquarters of Lopez on June 24. He was accompanied to the Brazilian lines by a son of Lopez and an escort.

Mr. Worthington, late Minister at Buenos Ayres, had taken leave of President Sarmiento, and Mr. Kirk, the new Minister, had presented his credentials.

The rebellion in Uruguay had ended, and Carabellos and the leaders of the insurrection were captured and would be tried.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.—It is reported that Shere Ali, Ameer of Cabool, has been shot and wounded, but no particulars are given.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 12.—The Viceroy of Egypt has received the letter of the Sultan, and it is reported that its contents are not of so serious a character as was anticipated. The Viceroy will have no difficulty in making a satisfactory reply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Cuban advices of August 2, state that active operations have been commenced by Generals Jordan and Quesada. Several points on the coast are now in possession of the Cubans, with power to hold them against any land force that can be brought against them, and from which they have communication with their friends in the United States.

The Cuban leaders state that were their rights as belligerents recognized by the Government of the United States, that such would be its effect in Cuba that in less than thirty days they would have entire possession of the island outside of Havana, and that entire possession would only be a question of a few months' time.

The Cubans throughout the island are in sympathy with the Cespedes Government, and the disaffection of the Spanish troops would leave the Spanish Government without an army to oppose the Cuban armies.

It is reported that there are serious difficulties in the volunteer organization, and that numbers in the interior are republicans, with arms and munitions of war.

A force of four hundred men was sent out from St. Jago de Cuba, commanded by Colonel Puello, and were captured by Jordan's troops. A force was sent by Valmaseda to reinforce them, and they in turn were attacked and defeated, with the loss of half their number.

It is reported that the Spaniards have been driven out of the Cinco Villas district, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and desertions. The Cubans were successful in every engagement, and are now in possession of the interior territory, the wealthiest and most productive on the island. This greatly increases their strength, and affords facilities for active operations, giving them full supplies for their armies.

The Spanish troops are represented to be in such a demoralized condition as to be almost beyond the control of their officers, who are afraid to trust them in an engagement.

Everywhere in General Jordan's department he has so far accomplished his purposes, and his troops are inspirited by their success, and have no doubts of ultimate triumph.

The cargo of slaves landed in the Cinco Villas district were all captured and immediately liberated by their captors. Their condition is represented as wretched in the extreme.

Quesada's forces are closing on their opponents, who now have no troops outside of Nuevitas, except those confined in Puerto Principe.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

Another Important Discovery—Traces of the Mound-builders in Utah.

From the Omaha Herald.

About six weeks ago, our old and esteemed friend and former professor, Henry L. Scott, LL.D., of Georgetown, Ky., passed through Omaha on a scientific tour. One of his letters to the Manchester (England) *Chronicle* is, perhaps, the only attempted analyzation and description of the now celebrated obsidian beds of the middle and north parks of Colorado. For the first time, on the appearance of that letter, we learned what a mossagate was—that it was simply a piece of glass made through the fusion of sand and pyrites by volcanic action. Having thoroughly explored that section, and having acquired many valuable additions to science, which will shortly be described in the Smithsonian reports, Professor Scott entered Utah for the purpose of furthering, if possible, the discoveries of Squire and Davis in reference to the existence of a superior race of people on this continent long before the advent of the present aboriginal inhabitants. The report of the investigations of Squire and Davis was not brought down later than 1846, and only embraced the country lying between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Professor Scott, like every scholar, accepted as true the evidence produced by these gentlemen, but at the same time felt confident in his own mind that the people who had genius and skill enough to erect the vast mounds of Newark and Little Miami, Ohio, and the elaborate and skilful defenses in and about Kaholkia, Illinois, were certainly competent to find another route to Mexico and Central America than down the valley of the Mississippi. Acting upon this impression, he early communicated with us and others in reference to the probable existence of traces of the march of these people to the Gulf of California. Fortunately, we were enabled to offer him encouragement, and on the 24th of June he left the Union Pacific Railroad at Evanston station, Shelby county, Utah, and commenced his explorations. Evanston lies in the upper valley of Bear river, at the foot of the northwestern slope of the Uintah Mountains, and has an elevation of seven thousand feet above tide water. Having secured the help of some half dozen men, Professor Scott immediately directed his course towards the south, where a bastard canon starts out from one of the Uintah spurs. Fortunately he had with him a half-breed who could converse with the Shoshonees, who range all through that section, and through the interpreter he learned from Wa-pa-on-ta (Stag), a sub-chief of the Shoshonees, that about fifteen miles from Evanston was a mound of extraordinary dimensions. The Professor immediately repaired to the place, and, to his great gratification, discovered a tumulus of as fair and positive proportions as any described by Squire and Davis. He immediately commenced the work of excavation, and in three days had the inexpressible pleasure of laying bare what was certainly a vault. He found a cavity about eight feet long, three wide, and four deep. Its bottom, sides, and ends were made of triangular shaped stones, evidently quarried from the red granite of the Wahsatch range. There was no top or covering to the vault, but, from the nature and color of the earth immediately over it, the professor thinks that an arch of burnt clay had been used. With the exception of some unimportant pieces of obsidian, evidently having been used for lapidary purposes, Professor Scott brought away everything found in the vault. But one skeleton was found, which, on exposure, immediately crumbled into dust; it appeared to indicate that of a man not over five feet ten inches. The bones lay east and west—the skull east. At the foot, and apparently between the feet, was found an ordinary-shaped earthen pot, with a capacity perhaps of half a gallon, cone shaped, and without any mark or engraving on it. Along the left side lay an iron bracelet, with a spring clasp, perfectly preserved. On each side of the skull were two medicine stones—shaped like a cigar, full of holes, and of half-pound weight. The stones were very similar to Tennessee marble, or Scotch granite. On the right side of the skeleton the professor found a silver plate, about the size and exactly the shape of an artist's pallet. No mark whatever was distinguishable on this piece, but it is of the purest silver. It may have been used as a shield, though the professor inclines to the belief that it was a "charm," and that the skeleton was that of some medicine man or priest. The value to science of this discovery of Professor Scott, we are glad to say, does not consist in the supposed antiquity of the articles exhumed. Other and more positive evidence corroborates his impression that the vault he laid bare is of more than 1500 years existence. This excavation, to be speedily followed by others under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute, we feel confident will establish the fact that the mound-builders crossed the Missouri river, and, passing over the plains of the great West, found—a portion of them—their way into Central America via the Gulf of California. Professor Scott left last night for his home in Kentucky, and we shall anxiously look for his report of these discoveries.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 08 | MOON SETS.....10 52
SUN SETS.....7 01 | HIGH WATER.....6 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Etna	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	July 31

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 14
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 14
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 19
Zarco	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Hermes, Blackert, Laguayra, John Dillett & Co.
Brig Caroline Eddy, Veasey, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, Newport, do.
Schr A. Burton, Frohock, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Edward Ewing, Ireland, New Haven, do.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Thompson, Providence, do.
Schr E. C. Gates, Freeman, Providence, do.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque James Campbell, Ehlert, from Liverpool June 18, with salt to Wm. Bumps & Son.
Barque Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Boston.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston.
Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr S. Chamberlain, Porter, from Boston.
Schr Lamartine, Hix, from Boston.
Schr S. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, from Boston.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, from Providence.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Petersburg, Va.
Schr F. Hammer, Brooks, from Newport.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from Norwich.
Canal boat Kate Tubbs, Bauder, 21 days from Buffalo, N. Y., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 13.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.
Elizabeth Collins, with lumber, for New York.
William Edward, with coal to W. L. Lance.
Black Hawk, with lumber to Bruner, Trucks & Co.
Carrie, with lumber, for Camden.
G. W. Larmer, with lumber, for New York.
U. S. Grant, with wood, for Manayunk.
Nannie and Maggie, with lumber, for New York.
Wm. S. Boyd, with lime, for Bohemia.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 12.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Potomac, with guano, for Philadelphia.
E. B. Timmons, with pig iron, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Wm. Avery; C. Bowser; M. A. Duffy; Massachusetts; D. Ritson; Lieut.-Gov. Jones; N. W. Finch; Fair Lady; Ironsides; and Rudolph, all with coal, for New York.
Yuba, with coal, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 13.—The barge Patrick McDevitt, with oats, left last night for New York.
M. A. Brady, with guano, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 10th inst.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Demetra, Rose, cleared at New Bedford 11th inst. for Baltic via Philadelphia.
Barque G. H. Jenkins, Durkee, hence, at Antwerp 31st ultimo.
Brig R. S. Hassell, Thombs, cleared at Havana 5th inst. for Baltimore.
Brig S. H. Kennedy, Geyer, sailed from Cardenas 2d inst., for north of Hatteras.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 11th inst.
Brig Yankee Blade, which arrived at Newburyport from Philadelphia on Monday evening, in going up the harbo drifted on to the Gangway Rock—which is soon to be removed—and so strained her as to cause her to leak badly. Her pumps had to be worked through the night and Tuesday, but the leak was not stopped.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, hence, at Portland 10th inst.
Brig Blair Athol, Haynes, hence, at Antwerp 31st ult.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 10th inst.
Schr J. W. Wilson, hence, for Norwich, at New London 10th inst.
Schr Sarah B. Jones, Handy, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.
Schr Reading Railroad No. 77, Carroll, for Hartford; A. Merrick, Stephens, for Provincetown; Vermilion, Lockwood, for Providence; and Panthea, from New London, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.
Schr Annie M. Rich, Stevens, hence, at New York 11th inst. for Providence.
Schrs Elwood Doron, Jarvis; Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett; American Eagle, Shaw; and Cora Etta, Sleeper, hence, at Providence 10th inst.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, below Providence 10th inst.
Schrs Sea Nymph, Conley; Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold; Sabino Currier; and J. B. Myers, Elwood, sailed from Providence 10th inst. for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers in steamship Juniata, from New Orleans, via Havana, for Philadelphia:—G. W. Sadler; H. C. Fuhrt; Lucien Le Blanc; Mrs. Sophia Henricks and child; Mrs. E. A. Hughes and child. Cargo for Philadelphia:—125 bales cotton, 8 bales paper stock, 350 pkgs. bone black, 42 bbls. clay.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamtugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 33 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 6 21 2m*

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
7 1 2m No. 229 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
m No. 230 N. NINTH Street,

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
OUR CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 80c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 541 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated Paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
2 3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 14,
A NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled
DUTY, [8 12 3t
with new scenery, by George Heilge; novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright; appointments by Edward Wood; music selected and arranged by Simon Hassler.
Silas Engleheart.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Ruby Dayrell (first appearance).....Lewis Morrison
Trafalgar Joe.....W. H. Bailey
Augustus Brown.....W. A. Chapman
Jonathan Scarley.....W. L. Stuart
Hetty Arnold.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Mrs. Engleheart.....Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Keziah.....Mr. Owen Fawcett

SCOTTISH GAMES! SCOTTISH GAMES!!—The Annual Games of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, at OAKDALE PARK, MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1869. Games open to all competitors. First and Second Prizes awarded. Finnie's two Bands of Music engaged for the occasion. Excursions Trains every hour from Railroad Depot, Ninth and Green streets. Also, Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Cars run direct to the Grounds.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
J. W. McCLEMENT, Chief.
8 11 4t JOS. W. THOMPSON, Third Chieftain.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON [at 2:30, announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, composed of 26 Famous Artists,
on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1869-70, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.
Doors open at 7. Commencing ½ of 8 o'clock.
Admission as usual at this theatre.
8 6 8t CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

$10,000 PREMIUMS.
THE
Philadelphia Trotting Association
Fall Meeting at Point Breeze Park,
On September 7, 8, and 9, 1869.
CLOSED WITH THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

No. 1. PURSE $1000—For horses that have never beaten 5 minutes in harness or wagon—$650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Billy Rogers.
W. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. g. Hop.
H. A. White, Watertown, N. Y., enters s. s. Jack Draper.
S. C. Rogers, Phila., enters blk. g. Black Harry.
W. S. Ludwig, Pottstown, Pa., enters bwn. m. Dinah.
John Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny.
D. S. Appleton, Trenton, N. J., enters b. s. Gen. Lyon.
Thomas Best, St. Louis, Mo., enters b. g. Henry.
W. H. Saunders, N. Y., enters bwn. m. Belle Clyde.
A. Patterson, N. Y., enters bwn. h. Norwood.

SAME DAY.

No. 2. PURSE, $2500—for horses that have never beaten 2:25 in harness or wagon—$1500 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third.
D. Mace, N. Y., enters g. g. Gray Mack.
John Lovett, N. Y., enters b. s. H. W. Genet (late) Darcover's Boy.
D. H. Blanchard, Boston, enters s. g. License.
E. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Hotspur.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

No. 3. PURSE, $1000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:45 in harness or wagon—$650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.
F. Wagner, Philadelphia, enters s. g. Tornentor.
W. H. Doble, Phila., enters bwn. m. Lizzie Keller.
H. A. White, Watertown, N. Y., enters s. s. Jack Draper.
S. C. Rogers, Phila., enters blk. g. Black Harry.
Thos. Best, St. Louis, Mo., enters b. g. Henry.
W. H. Saunders, N. Y., enters bwn. m. Belle Clyde.
A. Patterson, N. Y., enters bwn. h. Norwood.
S. G. Reid, Manchester, N. H., enters b. m. Sallie.

SAME DAY.

No. 4. PURSE $2200—for horses that have never beaten 2:30 in harness or wagon—$1200 to first, $600 to second, and $200 to third.
John N. Harbeck, N. Y., enters g. g. Surprise.
E. L. Norcross, Boston, enters b. g. N. B. Palmer.
W. H. Woodruff, Boston, enters bwn. s. Membrino Prince.
John Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny Allen.
A. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., enters bwn. s. George M. Patchen, Jr.
Owner, Phila., enters s. g. Harry D.
A. Patterson, N. Y., enters c. g. Dreadnaught.
D. Mace, N. Y., enters b. g. Confidence.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

No. 5. PURSE $1000—for horses that have never beaten 2:30 in harness or wagon—$650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.
Owner, Boston, enters c. g. Good-One.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Hop.
F. Scannell, New York, enters c. m. Louise.
R. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
Owner, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Gazelle.
J. Odekirk, Freehold, N. J., enters blk. s. Patchen Chief.
Owner, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Membrino Pilot.
Thomas Best, St. Louis, Mo., enters b. g. Henry.
S. Woodruff, Elizabeth, N. J., enters b. g. Listener, was Stetson

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The abstract of the statistics of commerce and navigation for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1869, which has recently been prepared by the Treasury Department, gives an interesting insight into the character of the foreign commerce of this country. As contrasted with the previous year, there is a large increase of imports, amounting to $60,000,000, and a decrease of exports, amounting to more than $40,000,000. This decrease, however, is made up exclusively of the diminished exportation of gold; the amount of merchandise, at specie values, exported in 1868-69 being greater than the amount of merchandise exported the previous year. The most plausible explanation of the decreased export of gold, accompanied by an excess of imports, is that American bonds have been freely accepted for European goods, and that an unusually large addition to the amount of American indebtedness held abroad has thus been made.

Cotton has regained its complete ascendancy in the list of American exports. The value of the upland and Sea Island sent abroad exceeded $162,000,000, and there were besides exports of manufactures of cotton valued at nearly six millions. Notwithstanding the diminution in the quantity of this great Southern staple, the revenue it yielded to the successful planters last year was rarely exceeded by the receipts previous to the war, and the fact that the cotton interest of the nation can flourish under a free labor system is now fully demonstrated.

In the list of exports, gold and silver coin and bullion hold the second rank. Notwithstanding the large reduction, as compared with the previous year, the aggregate still exceeds $42,000,000. This is far too large a sum for a nation which wishes to resume specie payments to send abroad, but still it shows, in connection with the previous statistics, that the tide has turned, and also indicates that the exports fell far below the gold and silver product of the year.

The next export on the list in value is petroleum, the crude and refined being worth more than $30,000,000. It seems almost incredible that an article unknown to our commerce but a few years ago should now furnish such an immense basis for foreign and domestic trade, and Pennsylvania has good cause for congratulating herself upon the development within her borders of such a fruitful source of wealth.

The next article in importance was wheat, valued at $24,349,638, and if the value of wheat flour was added ($18,841,445), even petroleum would be thrown in the shade. The exports of wheat and corn, however, were of considerably less value than those of the previous year, but in 1869-70 the wheat exports will, from present indications, again reach a large aggregate.

Tobacco stands fourth on the list of exports, the value of the leaf and manufactured amounting to more than $23,000,000. This export could be materially increased by an enlarged product of neglected Southern plantations, and it no doubt will be when the Southern industrial system is thoroughly reorganized.

The next item of importance is provisions. If we rank under this general head beef, cheese, hams and bacon, lard, pork, and tallow, the aggregate amounts to more than $29,000,000. In view of the immense extent of our agricultural domain, it would seem to be an easy task to not only make such an increase of the products as would greatly cheapen the prices now paid by American consumers, but to also supply an immense foreign demand. As it is, the value of all the provisions sent abroad forms but a trifling aggregate when compared with the sums which Philadelphians alone annually expend for food.

A foreign market is found for a few of our manufactures, but the whole bulk of exports of this description is lamentably small, and it requires a marvellous display of American ingenuity to manufacture a fabric that can be sold in the nations that deluge us with their manufactured goods.

The old character of our commerce has been materially modified, but it is not yet thoroughly reformed. We still send abroad food or raw materials, and receive in return many manufactures. A considerable portion of our imports, however, consists of articles which we are not at present prepared to produce. Sugar heads the list, with an aggregate exceeding $60,000,000, and this is exclusive of molasses valued at nearly $12,000,000. Surely the Southern plantations could be so managed as to avoid a large portion of this enormous drain. If they are not, the sugar-beet project should speedily be pushed forward with unflagging zeal and energy. The imports of coffee were valued at nearly $25,000,000, and the imports of tea at $13,690,326, so that more than one-fourth of our imports consisted of four articles of food—sugar, molasses, tea, and coffee.

Silks also occupy a high rank among our imports, and though there are still large quantities of manufactures of iron and woollen goods brought into the country, it is evident that the protective tariff forms an efficient breastwork for many of the American industries.

Jeff Davis is in Glasgow. If the people of that city are pleased by his presence in their midst, it is to be hoped that they will persuade him to remain there during the period of his natural life.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The latest complication of the present campaign is the disturbance caused by the effort to oust the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster from the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. The matter as it stands is not creditable to either party. It is firmly believed by the most thoughtful of the Republican managers that Mr. Brewster is a great impediment to success in October, and that gentleman himself cannot but be aware that he is decidedly unpopular in the party, and that his continuance in office is but so much aid to the enemy. Hon. John Covode, whose letter to the Attorney-General has already been much commented on by the press, is the Chairman of the State Central Committee; he was chosen to that position on account of his supposed fitness, and there is no doubt that his letter expressed the wishes not only of the Governor but of the members of the committee and all the prominent Republicans of the State. Mr. Brewster has not published a reply to this letter, but it is well known that he has written one in which he explicitly declines to resign his office. Of Mr. Brewster's ability as a lawyer we have nothing to say, but it is well known that, as a politician, he is one of the most unpopular men in the State; and his present action appears to be nothing but a selfish determination to maintain his official position in defiance of the wishes of his party, and at the risk of having that party defeated.

This difficulty would never have arisen if Governor Geary had adopted a straightforward and manly course towards the Attorney-General, and a personal request from him would certainly have produced Mr. Brewster's resignation, for he could not have retained his office with any self-respect after such a request from the Executive. Governor Geary, however, temporized, and engaged Mr. Covode to invite the Attorney-General to walk out. The Attorney-General, however, declines to acknowledge Mr. Covode's authority, and now there is nothing that the Governor can do but to take the matter into his own hands, and appoint some person acceptable to the party to the Attorney-Generalship over Mr. Brewster's head.

It is a settled thing that Mr. Brewster must vacate, and it would be much more creditable for him to do so without causing further trouble about it.

FIRE THIEVES.

Advantage was taken of the confusion incident to the burning of Patterson's warehouses last week for a number of men in firemen's uniform to enter the houses in the neighborhood for the purpose of pillage. One house was cleared of all the valuables that the thieves could carry off, and a number of others suffered to a considerable extent. This affair has created much scandal, and has brought the entire Fire Department into disrepute. Some of the companies already have a bad name for harboring thieves, but it is impossible for either the sufferers or the public generally to discriminate, and all the decent men connected with the department suffer in reputation because of the sins of certain hangers-on who merely wear firemen's badges on account of the facilities they afford for pillage. This is not the first time that complaint has been made about this matter, and it is certainly high time that the respectable firemen should take some decisive measures to purge themselves of their rascally associates. The thieves undoubtedly constitute but a small minority of the whole number of firemen, but until they are detected and punished, and efficient measures are adopted to prevent such occurrences in the future, the innocent will suffer with the guilty, and the brave men who battled all night long with the flames will be under suspicion as well as the scamps who meanly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to plunder unprotected citizens.

The firemen as a body have not yet moved in this matter with the alacrity that they should, and, instead of endeavoring to ferret out the thieves, many of them have contented themselves with writing letters to the newspapers complaining of the criticisms to which they have been subjected. At the same time it must be admitted that the result of a case tried yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions is not encouraging to the officers and men of the Fire Department who have endeavored to do their duty in this matter. However tardy others may have been, Chief Engineer Downey appears to have exerted himself to the best of his ability to find out the thieves and have them punished. A man whom the Chief arrested was brought to trial yesterday on the charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was found guilty, and it was certainly expected that an example would be made of him. To the astonishment of every one, however, instead of being sentenced to punishment, he was only ordered to give security in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace for six months. The Chief Engineer very naturally characterized this action of the court as very poor encouragement for him to exert himself in discovering the offenders at the late fire. Such a sentence as this would seem to be nothing more than a judicial license to the thieves, and it will undoubtedly be so considered.

Notwithstanding the palpable failure of justice in this case, the duty of the firemen is none the less plain. They are under obligations to the public to find out who the thieves were and expel them from their organization, even if they cannot execute further justice upon them; and any company that refuses to take action in the matter should be denounced by the entire department. Prompt and decisive action on the part of the honorable men who constitute the great majority of the Fire Department would have the effect of driving out and exposing the thieves and vagabonds, even if it did not secure their punishment at the hands of the law.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Spanish revolution and the Cuban revolution drag their slow lengths along, and they drag along so slowly that they scarcely seem to move at all. In Spain the Regent and his coadjutors have their hands more than full with the entangled condition of their affairs. The enemies of the new dispensation are working with secrecy and energy to obtain the power of the State, and the whole influence of the clergy is given in favor of the most dangerous aspirant to the vacant throne that has yet appeared. The regency itself is considered to be but a temporary expedient, and it fails to command the confidence of the people as a settled government would, and each day's delay only serves to excite discontent and to increase the danger of a counter-revolution which will overturn all the work of the past year. A cable despatch this morning states that the treasury is empty, that it is impossible to collect the taxes, and that popular discontent is universal.

With these difficulties at home, Spain is plagued by an insurrection abroad which threatens to cause her the loss of her most valuable colony, and she can afford neither the men nor the money to put it down. In Cuba the insurrectionists and their opponents do not appear to make any advance of importance either way, although it is obvious that each day's delay conduces to the advantage of the former. Indeed, the Spaniards have apparently given up the island as lost to them, and although there has been no decisive announcement, yet rumors come across the Atlantic from time to time which seem to indicate that the Government is disposed to give up Cuba and to make the best possible terms for themselves in so doing. Unless a very great change should take place in Spanish home affairs, it will be practically impossible for the home Government to send any large body of troops to Cuba; and the various reports about selling the island to the United States, giving it up to the Cubans themselves for a sum to be guaranteed by the United States, and others of like character, appear to be intended to prepare the public mind for a practical acknowledgment that it will be impossible for the mother country to hold the island longer. At the same time, to give up Cuba under any circumstances would be a dangerous experiment for the regency. The national pride is involved in retaining it, and to a large number even of the most intelligent people no explanation would be satisfactory. It must be acknowledged that the situation of the Regent is one of great and peculiar difficulty, and he is entitled to the sympathies and regards of considerate men in all quarters of the world: he is apparently exerting himself to the best of his ability to place the liberties of Spain on a sure foundation, and his shortcomings are due in all probability to the peculiar character of the people and to other circumstances wholly beyond his control, rather than to a want of energy, ability, and patriotism on his part. If he were ambitious he might, by a vigorous policy, reduce order out of the present chaos, and establish himself on the throne; but, thus far at least, he appears to have been actuated by none but the purest motives, and his administration, therefore, lacks something of the force which a more unscrupulous man would infuse into it. So far as Cuba is concerned, its loss will be a practical gain to Spain; and it is probable that it will be given up in despite of the unpopularity which it will bring upon the Government.

THE LIGHT OF "THE SUN."

The New York *Sun* is in a very bad way. Sensationalism has become altogether chronic with it, and when all its efforts at creating a hubbub through its news columns are foiled by the stubborn dullness of these piping times of peace, it does its level best to make up for the deficiency by startling editorial propositions. It has just made the astonishing discovery that on May 17, 1789, President Washington addressed a note to Vice-President Adams, "asking his advice as to the best manner of doing the honors of the White House"—which, by-the-by, was not then in existence—"and in regard to the President's social relations with his fellow-citizens and visitors." From all of which the *Sun* deduces the alarming fact that President Grant is guilty of a very grave offense in deserting the capital for a single day, without taking the precaution of installing Vice-President Colfax in the White House as a "responsible substitute."

Such an idea as that of delegating the President's full powers to the Vice-President during a temporary absence of a few days' duration never, of course, entered into the head of any mortal man save that of the astute genius who illuminates the world through the columns of the *Sun*, and the same brilliant genius is entitled to the sole credit of devising a scheme for diminishing the number of Presidential aspirants by showing how the Constitution requires the President to so delegate his powers, or else forego the privilege of crossing the threshold of the White House from the beginning to the end of his four years' term. It would be just as logical and just as reasonable to insist that the Queen of England must witness the coronation of the Prince of Wales as King *pro tempore* whenever she might choose to take a run down to Balmoral in summer, or that Louis Napoleon must set up Eugenie as Regent of France whenever he might wish to drop down to Biarritz during the dog-days. President Grant has earned a little recreation, and just now his absence from Washington does not interfere with the proper administration of the Government to any greater extent than would the total eclipse of the *Sun* with the edification of its readers.

A Matter of Taste.—The New York *Times* is satisfied with Secretary Robeson's changes in the names of the vessels of war with which Vice-Admiral Porter took such unpardonable liberty, although the worthy Secretary has made confusion worse confounded by christening several a third time. Nevada, Osceola, and Wyandotte may be an improvement on Neshaminy, Neosho, and Napa, but the improvement is so slight that it does not compensate for the utter confusion which has been created by several of our ships of war bearing three distinct and different names inside of as many weeks.

Horrible!—The Mobile *Register*, which still indulges in an occasional outburst of the old-fashioned Southern spirit, closes its account of the recent riot at that place with these words:—"The negro policemen, several of whom were wounded, behaved with much credit, doing their full duty!" We may now expect to see the *Register* read out of the Democratic party by the *Age* and the *World*, and to read a thrilling account of the tearing out of its office by the indignant chivalry of Mobile. Shades of Taney, Calhoun, and Andy Johnson! How, in the name of a white man's government, could a nigger policeman behave himself with any credit at all, or perform the most insignificant part of his duty?

To the Point.—Says the New York *World*:—

"The people of the United States are plundered of twenty millions of dollars a year by the tariff on coal, and of twenty-three millions of dollars a year by the tariff on iron. Forty-three millions of dollars a year thus goes straight from the pockets of hard-working people into the pockets of only these two classes of monopolists and the Congressmen who conspire to pass the laws which authorize the plundering."

To which responds the *Tribune*:—

"One of the most extensive and successful of those 'monopolists' is Mr. Asa Packer, of Carbon county, who has amassed twenty millions of dollars by his operations in coal, etc., and whom the *World* is trying to make Governor of Pennsylvania. We do not charge him with making this fortune by robbing the poor; but the *World* clearly does. Ought it not either to stop supporting or stop defaming him?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 45

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12 6 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

RELIGIOUS REFORM ASSOCIATION, designed as a universal benevolent society. Each member pays one cent a day, $3 65 a year, as an insurance against sickness and want. 1t

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Camden, N. J., August 11, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date, at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on MONDAY, August 16, 1869. The Stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from the date hereof until the 17th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
8 12 3t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

DEPARMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1869.

The long-continued drought and consequent unprecedented low stage of water in the Schuylkill make it difficult, with the present machinery, to keep up an adequate supply of water in the reservoirs. Citizens are therefore earnestly requested to abstain from waste of water in any form whatever. It is particularly desired that no use will be made of the wash-pavement pipes, private fountains, and other wasteful appliances, whilst the present low stage of water exists. It is believed that all good citizens will cheerfully comply with a request intended to conduce to their own safety and comfort.

FREDERICK GRAFF,
8 12 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

8 9 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 2t6*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 f

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3 mfw5

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 37 mwf5

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 2 4 tu th f s5

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23 tf

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARDING FOR GROWN PERSONS—Fifteen minutes' ride of the city by rail. Desirable location. Address H. H., Evening Telegraph Office. 8 10 6t*

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

DE BARY & KLING, No. 52 BROAD St. and No. 50 NEW,

Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the

PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,

Manufactured at the

Key West Branch

Of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana. 8 13 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS, NOVELS, MAGAZINES, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, DICTIONARIES, STATIONERY, ETC., SOLD RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

AT TURNERS'

CHEAP CENTRAL BOOK STORE,
8 12 3t4p No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY

PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Booksellers,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant

ART GALLERY,

Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 7 23 mwf6p

CLOTHING.

Though Times be Dull,
And Trade be Slack,
You must have Clothes
Upon your Back!

ONLY THINK OF IT!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE MARKED DOWN, DOWN, DOWN, THE PRICE OF EVERY GARMENT IN THE

GREAT BROWN HALL!!!!

Think of it! Think of it!! Think of it!!! There is positively no manner of excuse for going shabby now, for you can get Clothes for ALMOST NOTHING at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

All ye! All ye!! All ye!!! Who are going out of town!!! Stop! Stop! Stop before you go, and take with you SOME OF THE CHEAPEST CLOTHES YOU EVER SAW IN YOUR LIFE!!!! THE CLOTHES OF THE GREAT BROWN HALL.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN of the great public has an individual interest in calling at

THE GREAT BROWN HALL,

And inspecting the FINE RAIMENT now offered AT SHOCKING REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Needn't buy unless you want to,
But you will want to
When you see the mighty array of
SPLENDID CLOTHES
AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURsion up the Delaware river. The commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will make an excursion on SATURDAY Evening, August 14, 1869. Leave Arch street wharf at 7:30; Morgarge's wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. A brass and string band will accompany the excursion. 8 13 2t

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on

Monday, August 16, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3 00; Gentleman and Lady, $5 00.

Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 12 3t*

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F.

MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. [8 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7 10 A. M.	At 6 20 A. M.
" 9 10 A. M.	" 8 00 A. M.
" 11 00 A. M.	" 10 00 A. M.
" 1 50 P. M.	" 12 30 Noon.
" 3 00 P. M.	" 2 10 P. M.
" 4 50 P. M.	" 4 00 P. M.
" 6 30 P. M.	" 5 35 P. M.
" 7 40 P. M.	" 7 10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL,
8 6 22t General Agent.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13 wfm]

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

8 5 fmw] PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. cor. of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27 tuthsa tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Baumberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Darr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 29 mwf5m

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 16, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3819 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 15.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.

For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 8.
7 21 4dt* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 35 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [4 wfm5

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1869.

In the corridors of the Metropolitan Hotel may be seen the latest New York evanescence. It is found in the persons of

Two Mongolian Tradesmen,

hailing from Pekin. Their names are Choy-Chew and Sing-Man. Their appearance has thus far been a great success, although they refuse to gratify the popular desire by appearing at table. They take their meals in Celestial simplicity in the privacy of their own apartments, preferring a dinner of rice where leveliness is, to the stalled ox and publicity therewith. Morse and Dr. Libby chaperon them, protecting them from the expensive obsequiousness of the dusky Jeemses on the one hand, and the perforating stares of the hotel guests on the other. Yesterday they called, it is said, to pay their respects to the Chinese giant, Chang, who is under engagement at Wood's, and with whom they held friendly relations in China. To-day they intend doing the city—calling upon Mr. A. T. Stewart and learning the principles upon which he amassed his millions. They have just arrived from San Francisco, and have compiled copious notes from their observation of the teeming commercial landscapes that were unfolded before them. Both Mr. Choy-Chew and Mr. Sing-Man were educated according to the strictest principles of Confucius. You will please observe that I have spelled the names of these somewhat celebrated Celestials in the same way throughout my entire mention of them. In this respect I am infinitely superior to most of the newspapers here, which commence by introducing Mr. Choy-Chew under that title, follow him up as Mr. Chang Cho, and finally dismiss him as Mr Chow-Chow. These orthographical caprices vary to all possible degrees in all the newspapers taken together. You pays your money and you takes your choice. Mr. Choy-Chew, in particular, is an accomplished speaker of English. He has been living nearly a dozen years in San Francisco, and is not in any manner connected with the coolie trade. His visit to this city has no reference whatever to the enterprise of Mr. Koopmanschaap. He has merely come for the purpose of seeing "how they do these things in New York." Both he and his friend, however, found it difficult to overcome their prejudices against American culinary tastes. The charms of the chopstick outshine those of the silver fork, and the savoriest *bonne bouche* in the way of an artistically cooked bird cannot console them for the loss of the palatable nests of their native land.

Never was a greater mistake made than in supposing that in summer time

All New York is Out of Town.

Whatever of New York is out of town is more than made amends for by the constant influx of people from the West and South. This summer, in addition to the average quantity of Southerners, unnumbered Cubans have made their homes here. Instead of spreading themselves at Niagara and Newport, Long Branch and Lake George, Cape May and Atlantic City, the Catskills and the Adirondacks, they take furnished houses and apartments in the nicest streets, and transform the suburbs into scenes of fashion and enjoyment. After viewing the crowded audiences present at all the large theatres, it would be difficult to convince you that nobody except commonplace people were in town. Even the private and proscenium boxes occasionally contain those rare specimens of exotic feminine loveliness whose appearance one generally looks for at any other time than during the dog-days. Thus, the other evening, a young Arabian beauty, born upon the borders of the Red Sea, whose young gaze probably first rested upon Arabia Petræe, who was educated in Persia, and who is destined this winter to be the creatrice of great "emotion" among upper New York circles—this young beauty occupied one of the lower proscenium boxes at one of the first theatres in this city. One individual kept her company, a dark-browed, swarthy-complexioned man, whose eyes glistened like black diamonds, and who looked as though he might have been bronzed by a desert sun and commanded a company of savage marauders. Both vehemently applauded the performance, until the diamonds with which they were loaded rattled together and shook forth sparks. All of "India's glowing gems" shone upon them, and perhaps it will not be irrelevant to say that "*some* Arabia breathed from yonder *box*."

Dion Boucicault's New Play.

entitled *Formosa, or the Railroad to Ruin*, is to be produced at Niblo's Garden the week after next. It has never yet been produced either in Europe or this country, and is indeed the latest thing from Boucicault's scissors. The only *Formosa* of which the literary public has hitherto been cognizant is the *Formosa* of George Psalmanazar, the clever impostor who about one hundred and fifty years ago published that fabulous account of the Island of Formosa which so completely imposed upon the learned critics of the age. So far as audacity and fertility of invention go, Mr. Boucicault is quite as happy as his illustrious prototype, and the title of his new piece is significant and suggestive. The chief difficulty of Jarrett and Palmer has been to find an actress willing to take the principal (or rather unprincipled) female character, who is an enchanting combination of perfidy and frailty. These gentlemen have not yet made their selection, although the play is announced.

Among the

Advertisements of Schools

open for the forthcoming season is one by a festive pedagogue, who thus expresses himself:—"Dear Boys—Come back September 14." This touching adjuration may seen by any one who chooses to closely scrutinize the educational advertisements in the New York newspapers. It is from the same individual who last year published, under the same head:—"Dear Boys—Trouble commences September 14." He has an academy at Flushing, and is said to possess a charming genius for understanding the ins and outs of boy-nature.

ALI BABA.

Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the regular season will commence to-morrow evening with a new play entitled *Duty*, by Henry Leslie, author of *The Orange Girl*. This piece is in a prologue and three acts, and it is said to have an interesting plot and a number of highly effective scenes. It will be placed upon the stage with new scenery, effects, etc., and with the following cast:—

"Silas Engleheart," Mr. Walcot; "Ruby Dayrell," Mr. Lewis Morrison (his first appearance); "Trafalgar Joe," Mr. W. H. Bailey; "Augustus Brown," Mr. W. A. Chapman; "Jonathan Scarley," Mr. W. L. Street; "Hetty Arnold," Mrs. Walcot; "Mrs. Engleheart," Mrs. Chapman; "Keziah," Mr. Owen Fawcett.

AT THE ARCH Duprez & Benedict's minstrels are drawing full houses. This troupe is large, and contains a number of excellent Ethioplan delineators, whose comicalities appear to have hit the fancy of the public. There will be a matinee to-morrow at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Francisous & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—
CHARLES STOKES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.
A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.
The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.
YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

A LIFE-SAVING REFORMATION.—A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomel, antimony, stupifying narcotics and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, and tens of thousands, of human beings are alive and well to-day, who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age (a title which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly earned by their long career of success), is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

A course of the BITTERS is urgently recommended at this season of the year as a safe and certain antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent remittent fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other maladies.

REDUCED,
Reduced,
Reduced,
Reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Very much reduced,
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Large Stock Men's, Youths', and Boys'
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.
Handsome Clothing.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are anxious to close out our stock, it being extra large, fresh, and complete, and we want to alter our Building so as to gain more room. We will, therefore, during the month of August cut down the prices lower than ever.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

LENHART—STINMAN.—In this city, on the morning of the 5th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. SAMUEL R. LENHART and Miss ELEANOR STINMAN, both of Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, Pa.

ROBERTS—MAGILL.—At St. John's Church, Lower Merion, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. F. Arnold, JOHN ROBERTS to H. ROSALIE, daughter of W. H. Magill.

DIED.

ALTEMUS.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, THOMAS, son of Samuel T. and the late Charlotte E. Altemus, in the 28th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, MARY, wife of the late George B. Atwood, aged 40 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1341 Poplar street, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BAXTER.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, GEORGE BAXTER, aged 50 years, only son of Mrs. Sarah Baxter.
His relatives and friends, and the members of William B. Schneider Lodge, No. 419, A. Y. M.; also United States Lodge, No. 34, I. O. of O. F.; also, Arcadia Lodge, No. 13, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 102 Pegg street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

CHAVE.—On the 10th instant, HENRY CHAVE, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late George Chave, of New York.
The relatives and friends, also the Assistance Steam Fire Company, No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, George Clopp, No. 922 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PASTORIUS.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, HARRY W., eldest son of Washington and Mary W. Pastorius, in the 15th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Main and Harvey streets, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On the 12th instant, CHARLES R., son of Edward C. and Isabella Richardson, aged 5 months.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, EDWARD H. THOMAS, in the 49th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 1, A. O. of G. F.; Rose Benedical Society; James Page Library Company, and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1527 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRY GOODS.

LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK DRESS GOODS, at 25, 30, 37½, and 45 cents.
Closing out a large stock of Dress Goods at very Reduced Prices.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, 25c.
STRIPED POPLIN, 30c.
SILK and WOOL CAMLETS, 37½c.
And a lot of FIGURED FRENCH CASTIMERS for WRAPPERS, only 75c.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

FLANNELS.
Owing to the great depression of the Woollen Trade, we have been able to purchase
FLANNELS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
And are now selling them at
Lower Prices than
Before the War.
Our stock being complete, buyers will obtain a decided advantage by making their purchases early.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

ADDITIONAL LOTS
From the United States Government sale.
1000 LINEN BED COVERS,
Price, $1·25 each.
These are desirable for the above use, Crumb Cloths and other purposes.
ON HAND,
BLANKETS,
BED SACKS, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

BLANKETS.
A full line of the best makes of BLANKETS, in all sizes,
For INSTITUTES, HOTELS, and FAMILIES.
Prices very much reduced.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
8 11 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

SUMMER AND EARLY AUTUMN
DRESS GOODS
At low prices, to clear the shelves and start our NEW STORE with an entirely fresh stock.
SUMMER AND FALL
SUMMER AND FALL
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DRESS GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm§

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.
FURNITURE
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
8 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 fs

WINES.
THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.
California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.
California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.
California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines.
AT
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No 168 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL.
ROBERT BLACK & SON.
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

CHAMPION SAFES
GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June ,
MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

PAPER HANGINGS.
WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17 mwf3mrp
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.
ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 3 rp

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Gold, Etc.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 3t

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
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FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave ARCH STREET WHARF TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, August 14, at 9 o'clock, and return on MONDAY.
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The English Peerage.

In one of the recent chapters of "LHomme qui Rit," Victor Hugo thus discourses of the English Peerage:—

The creation of a power equal to that of a king, and called the peerage, was a useful fiction in a barbarous age. This rudimentary political expedient produced different results in France and in England. In France, the peer was a sham king; in England, he was a real prince. Not so grand as in France, but more substantial. It might be said; less, but worse.

The peerage originated in France. The epoch of its birth is uncertain; under Charlemagne according to legend, under Robert the Wise according to history. History is no more sure of its assertions than legend is. Favin writes:—"The King of France wished to attract to him the grandees of his dominions by this magnificent title of peers, as if they were his equals."

The peerage soon branched off, and passed from France into England.

The English peerage was a great fact, almost a great thing. It had the Saxon *wittenagemot* for a precedent. The Danish *thane* and the Norman *vavassour* united in the baron. Baron is the same word as *vir*, translated into Spanish by *varon*, and signifying pre-eminently Man. As early as 1075, the barons made the king sensible of their existence. Such a king too! It was William the Conqueror. In 1086, they laid the foundation of the feudal system: this foundation was the Doomsday Book. Under John Lackland, a conflict arose: the French nobility assumed a superiority over Great Britain, and the French peerage summoned the King of England before its bar. The English barons were indignant. At the consecration of Philip Augustus, the King of England, as Duke of Normandy, carried the first square banner, and the Duke of Guyenne the second. Against this king, vassal of the foreigner, "the lords' war" breaks out. The barons impose on poor King John the Great Charter, whence springs the House of Lords. The Pope takes the king's side and excommunicates the lords. This is in 1215, and the Pope is Innocent III, who wrote the "*Veni Sancte Spiritus*," and sent to John Lackland the four cardinal virtues under the form of four golden rings. The lords hold out. The combat is long, destined to last several generations. Pembroke struggles. 1248 is the year of the "Provisions of Oxford." Twenty-four barons put limits on the king, discuss him, and call in a knight from each county to take part in the enlarged quarrel. This was the dawn of the Commons. Later, the lords joined to themselves two citizens from each town and two burgesses from each borough. This was why, till Elizabeth's time, the peers were judges of the validity of elections to the Commons. From their jurisdiction sprang the adage:—"The deputies should be chosen without the three P's, *sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Populo*." Which did not prevent rotten boroughs. In 1293 the French Court of Peers still considered the English king subject to its jurisdiction; and Philip the Fair cited Edward I to appear before him. Edward I was the king who ordered his son to boil his body after death, and carry his bones to the war. Under the pressure of royal caprices, the Lords felt the need of strengthening the Parliament; they divided it into two Chambers—the Upper and the Lower. The Lords arrogantly maintained their supremacy. "Should it happen that any one of the Commons is so hardy as to speak disparagingly of the Lords, he is called to the bar to be reprimanded, and sometimes he is sent to the Tower." The same distinction in voting. In the House of Lords the vote is taken separately, commencing with the last baron, who is called *le puine*. Each peer when called replies *content*, or *not content*. The Commons vote all together, in a mass, by yes or no. The Commons accuse; the Peers judge. The Peers, through contempt for figures, leave to the Commons (destined to make good use of it) the guardianship of the exchequer, so called, according to some, from the table-cloth which represented a checker-board, according to others from the drawers of the old cupboard in which the treasure of the kings of England was kept behind an iron grating. From the end of the thirteenth century dates the annual register, the "Year Book." In the War of the two Roses, the weight of the Lords is felt, sometimes on the side of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, sometimes on that of Edmund, Duke of York. English feudalism gave a fulcrum, openly or secretly, to Wat Tyler, the Lollards, Warwick the king-maker, all that mother-anarchy from which emancipation was to spring. The Lords are wisely jealous of the throne; to be jealous is to watch; they circumscribe the royal initiative, limit the cases of high treason, raise up false Richards against Henry IV, make themselves umpires, determine the question of the three crowns between the Duke of York and Margaret of Anjou, raise armies at need and have their own battles, Shrewsbury, Tewkesbury, Saint Albans, now lost, now won. Already, in the thirteenth century, they had gained the victory of Lewes, and had driven out of the kingdom the king's four brothers, bastard sons of Isabella and Earl March, all four usurers who plundered Christians by means of Jews; princes on one side, swindlers on the other, a species which has since reappeared, but was in small repute at that time. Till the fifteenth century, traces of the Norman duke are visible in the King of England, and the acts of Parliament are written in French. From Henry VII's time they are written in English, by the will of the Lords. England—Breton under Uther Pendragon, Roman under Cæsar, Saxon under the heptarchy, Danish under Harold, Norman after William—becomes, thanks to the Lords, English. Then she becomes Anglican. It is a great source of strength to have your religion at home. A foreign pope draws out the national life. A Mecca is a gigantic sucking-fish. In 1534, London dismisses Rome: the peerage adopts the Reformation, and the Lords accept Luther. This answer to the excommunication of 1215 suited Henry VIII; but in other respects the Lords impeded him. The House of Lords, before Henry VIII, was like a bull-dog before a bear. When Wolsey steals Whitehall from the nation, when Henry VIII steals Whitehall from Wolsey, who growls? Four Lords—Darcey of Chichester, Saint-John of Bletso, and (two Norman names) Mountjoye and Mounteagle. The king usurps. The peerage encroaches. Hereditary power has an element of incorruptibility; hence the insubordination of the Lords. The barons make a disturbance before Elizabeth herself. The executions of Durham are the result. The gown of the tyrant is stained with blood. Elizabeth was a headsman's block under a farthingale. Elizabeth calls a Parliament as seldom as she can, and reduces the House of Lords to sixty-five members, among whom was only one marquis (Westminster), and not a single duke. Meanwhile, the Kings of France felt the same jealousy, and were effecting the same elimination. Under Henri III there were but eight real dukedoms left, but the king was very much displeased that the Baron of Mantes, the Baron of Coucy, the Baron of Coulommiers, the Baron of Chateaunenf-en-Thimerais, the Baron of La Fere-en-Lardenois, the Baron of Mortagne, and a few more, maintained themselves barons and peers of France. In England the crown gladly let peerages die out; in Anne's time, to take only one example, the extinctions since the twelfth century had come to make a total of five hundred and sixty-five peerages abolished. The War of the Roses had commenced that extermination of dukes which Mary Tudor completed with the axe. It was decapitating the nobility. Cutting off its dukes was cutting off its head. Good policy, doubtless; but bribing is better than killing. James I understood this. He made a duke of his favorite Villiers, who had made him a pig. Transformation of the feudal duke into the courtier duke. We shall have a swarm of the new brood. Charles II will make duchesses of two of his mistresses, Barbara of Southampton and Louisa de Querouel. Under Anne, twenty-five dukes, three of whom foreigners, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Schonberg. Are these courtly proceedings, invented by James I, successful? No. The House of Lords feels itself managed by intrigue, and is irritated. It is angry with James I; it is angry with Charles I, who, let us say incidentally, may have helped to kill his father, as Mary de' Medici may have helped to kill her husband. There is a break between Charles I and the peerage. The Lords, who, under James I, had summoned to their bar speculation in the person of Bacon, under Charles I tried treason in the person of Strafford. They had condemned Bacon; they condemn Strafford. One had lost his honor, the other lost his life. Strafford's execution was a preliminary decapitation of Charles I. The Lords assisted the Commons. The king holds a Parliament at Oxford; the revolution holds one in London; forty-three peers go with the king, twenty-two with the republic. From this acknowledgment of the people by the lords springs the *bill of rights*, an outline of our *rights of man*, a dim shadow thrown from the depths of the future, by the French Revolution, upon the English.

Such were the services of the peerage. Involuntary, it is true. And dearly paid, for this peerage is a terrible parasite. Still, considerable. The despotic work of Louis XI, Richelieu, Louis XIV, the construction of a Sultan, general abasement taken for equality, the bastinado administered by the sceptre, the masses levelled in subjugation—all this Oriental structure, raised in France, was prevented in England by the peers. They made of their aristocracy a wall, hemming in the king on one side, sheltering the people on the other. They atone for their arrogance to the people by their insolence to the king. Simon, Earl of Leicester, said to Henry III, "King, you lie!" The peers impose servitudes on the crown: they touch the king in his sensitive point, hunting. Every nobleman who passes through a royal park has the right to kill a deer in it. The nobleman is at home in the king's palace. It is owing to the nobility that the king was provided for in the Tower of London at the same rate as a peer, twelve pounds sterling a week. Nay, more. It is owing to the nobles that the king could be uncrowned. The Lords turned out John Lackland, degraded Edward II, deposed Richard II, shattered Henry VI, and made Cromwell possible. What a possible Louis XIV in Charles I! Thanks to Cromwell, it remained latent. Besides, let us say here, Cromwell himself aspired to the peerage, a fact which no historian has noticed; this was why he married Elizabeth Bourchier, descendant and heiress of a certain Cromwell, Lord Bourchier, whose peerage had become extinct in 1471, and of a Bourchier, Lord Robesart, another peerage extinct in 1429. Growing with the formidable growth of events, he found it shorter to rule by suppressing the king than by reclaiming the peerage. The forms of the peers, sometimes threatening, included the king. The two sword-bearers of the Tower, standing, axe on shoulder, at the right and left of the accused peer who appeared at the bar, were as much for the king as for any other lord. During five centuries, the old House of Lords had a plan, and followed it steadily. We may note its days of negligence and weakness, as, for instance, that singular occasion when it allowed itself to be seduced by the shipload of cheeses, hams, and Greek wines which Julius II sent it. The English aristocracy was restless, haughty, ungovernable, always on the watch, patriotically defiant. At the end of the seventeenth century, by the tenth act of the year 1694, it took from the borough of Stockbridge, in Southampton, the right of representation, and forced the Commons to annul the election in that borough, because it was contaminated by papist fraud. It had imposed the test-oath on James, Duke of York; and, on his refusal, excluded him from the throne. Nevertheless, he reigned; but the Lords finally caught him again and drove him out. During its long existence, this aristocracy has had some instinct of progress. A certain amount of appreciable light has always emanated from it, except near its end, which is now approaching. Under James II, it maintained in the Lower House the proportion of three hundred and forty-six burgesses to ninety-two knights; the sixteen barons of courtesy of the Cinque Ports were more than counterbalanced by the fifty citizens of the twenty-five towns. Although a great source of corruption and very selfish, the aristocracy were singularly impartial in certain cases. It has been hardly judged. History has kept its best treatment for the Commons. The justice of the proceeding may be questioned. We consider that the Lords played a grand part. Oligarchy is independence in the stage of barbarism: but it is independence. Look at Poland, nominally a kingdom, really a republic. The peers of England suspected the throne, and kept it in ward. On many occasions the Lords knew how to resist better than the Commons. They gave check to the king. Thus in the remarkable year 1694, triennial Parliaments, rejected by the Commons, because William III did not like them, were voted by the Peers. William III, in a rage, took from the Earl of Bath the castle of Pendennis, and deprived Viscount Mordaunt of all his offices. The House of Lords was the republic of Venice, at the heart of English royalty. To reduce the king to a doge—such was its aim, and it added to the nation all that it took from the king.

The crown understood this, and hated the peerage. Both sides strove to diminish each other's power. These mutual diminutions were an increase and a benefit to the people. The two blind powers, monarchy and oligarchy, did not perceive that they were working for a third, democracy. What happiness it was for the court, in the last century, to be able to hang a peer, Lord Ferrers!

To be sure, he was hanged in a silken cord, out of deference.

A peer of France would not have been hanged. Such was the lofty remark of the Duke of Richelieu. No doubt. He would have been beheaded, which is still more deferential. Montmorency Tancarville used to sign himself "Peer of France and of England," thus throwing back the English peerage to the second place. The peers of France were more lofty and less powerful, holding to rank more than authority, and to precedence rather than sway. Between them and the lords was the shade of difference which there is between vanity and pride. For the French peers, to take rank of foreign princes, to have the precedence of Spanish grandees, to go before patricians of Venice, to make the French marshals, the Constable and the Admiral of France (were he even Count of Toulouse and son of Louis XIV) sit on the lower benches of the Parliament, to distinguish between male and female duchies, to maintain the interval between a simple earldom like Armagnac or Albret, and a peerage-earldom like Evreux, to have the right of wearing, in certain cases, the blue ribbon or the golden fleece at the age of twenty-five, to counterbalance the Duc de la Tremoille, the oldest peer of the palace, by the Duc d'Uzes, the oldest peer in Parliament, to claim as many pages and horses for their coach as an elector, to be called Monseigneur by the first president, to discuss whether the Duc de Maine had peer's rank as Comte d'Eu, after 1458 to cross the great chamber diagonally or along the sides—that was their great business. The great business of the lords was the act of navigation, the test act, the dominion of the seas, the expulsion of the Stuarts, the war with France. Here, etiquette before all; there, empire before all. The peers of England had the booty, the peers of France the shadow.

In short, the English House of Lords was a tarting-point. This is an immense step in civilization. It had the honor of beginning the national life. It was the first incarnation of popular unity. English resistance, that vague but omnipotent force, had its birth in the House of Lords. The barons, by a series of assaults on the prince, sketched out his final dethronement. The House of Lords nowadays is a little surprised and sad at what it has done unwillingly and unwittingly. All the more, because it is irrevocable. What are concessions? Restitutions. And the nations know it. "I grant," says the king. "I get back my own," say the people. The House of Lords thought it was creating privileges for peers; it produced rights for citizens. The vulture of aristocracy hatched the eagle's egg of liberty.

The egg is now broken: the eagle flies aloft, the vulture is expiring.

England grows in greatness, while her aristocracy is in its last agony.

But let us be just to the aristocracy. It was a balance and barrier; a counterpoise to royalty, an obstacle to despotism.

Let us bury it with all the honors.

* * * * *

Near Westminster Abbey was an old Norman palace, which hadbeen burnt in Henry VIII's time. Two wings of it remained. Edward VI placed the Chamber of Lords in one, and the Chamber of the Commons in the other.

Neither the two wings nor the two chambers now exist. It has all been rebuilt.

We have said it and must emphasize it, there is no resemblance between the present and the former House of Lords. In demolishing the old palace, the old usages were somewhat demolished. Every stroke of the pick-axe in a monument makes a corresponding stroke in customs and charters. An old stone cannot fall without bringing down an old law with it. Place a square-halled senate in a round hall, it will be something different. Changing the shell changes the shape of the shellfish.

If you want to preserve anything old, profane or sacred, code or dogma, patriciate or priesthood, don't renew anything, not even the outside. Patch it, at most. For instance, Jesuitism is a patch let into Catholicism. Treat buildings as you treat institutions.

Shades must dwell in ruins. Decrepit powers are uncomfortable in newly-decorated dwellings. Ragged institutions require dilapidated palaces.

To show the interior of the House of Lords, of days gone by, is to show something unknown. History is night. There is no background to it. Everything is consigned to insignificance and darkness, so soon as it ceases to be before the footlights. A scene, once shifted, is effaced and forgotten. The unknown is a synonym of the past.

The peers of England used to sit, as a court of justice, in the great hall of Westminster, and, as the upper legislative chamber, in a particular hall called *the House of the Lords*.

Besides the court of English peers which only assembles when summoned by the crown, the two great English tribunals, inferior to the court of peers, but superior to every jurisdiction, sat in the great hall of Westminster. At the upper end of this hall they occupied two rooms which communicated. The first tribunal was the Court of King's Bench, at which the king was supposed to preside; the second was the Court of Chancery, over which the lord-chancellor presided. One was a court of justice, the other a court of mercy. It was the chancellor who advised the king to pardon—occasionally. These two courts, which still exist, interpreted the laws, and slightly remodelled them: the judge's art consists in tinkering the code. Equity gets out of this business as it best can. The laws were made and applied in that grave place, the great hall of Westminster. This hall had a vaulted roof of chesnut, to which spiders could not attach their webs; there were enough of them in the laws.

To sit as a court, and to sit as a chamber of legislation, are two things. This duality constitutes supreme power. The Long Parliament, which began November 3, 1640, felt the radical necessity of this double sword. Therefore it declared itself a judicial and a legislative power at the same time, like a House of Peers.

This double power was immemorial in the House of Lords. We have just said that, as judges, the lords occupied Westminster Hall; as legislators, they had another chamber.

This other chamber, properly called the Lords' Chamber, was oblong and narrow. In the day it was lighted only from above by four deep windows in the false roof, and a curtained and circular window with six panes over the royal dais; at night the only illumination consisted of two demi-candelabra, fastened to the wall. The hall of the Venetian senate was still worse lighted. A certain amount of shade is agreeable to these omnipotent owls.

Over the hall in which the lords met rose a high, swelling vaulted roof, with gilt arches, and with its surface in different planes. The commons had only a flat ceiling; everything has a meaning in monarchical erections. At one end of the long room was the door, at the other, opposite it, the throne. A few steps from the door, the bar established a sort of frontier, marking the spot where the people ended and the aristocracy began. On the right of the throne, a mantel-piece, with a coat-of-arms on the top, showed two marble bas-reliefs, one representing the victory of Cuthwolf over the Britons in 572, the other the geometric plan of the borough of Dunstable, which has only four streets corresponding to the four quarters of the world. The throne was raised on three steps. It was called "the royal seat." On the two opposite walls was displayed, in successive scenes, a huge tapestry which Elizabeth had given to the Lords, and which represented the whole story of the Armada, from its departure out of the Spanish waters to its shipwreck in the English. The lofty upperworks of the ships were woven in gold and silver threads, blackened by time. With their backs to this tapestry, which the candelabrum-fastenings divided at equal distances, were three rows of benches, on the right of the throne for the bishops, three rows on the left of the throne for the dukes, earls, and marquises, all mounted on rows of steps, and separated by other steps. On the three benches of the first division sat the dukes, on the three of the second the marquises, on the three of the third the earls. The viscounts' bench was at right angles, opposite the throne; and behind it, between the viscounts and the bar, were two benches for the barons. On the highest bench, at the right of the throne, were the two Archbishops of Canterbury and of York; on the middle bench three bishops, London, Durham, and Winchester; on the lowest bench, the other bishops. There was this important difference between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops, that he, for his part, is bishop "by Divine Providence," while the others are only so "by Divine permission." On the right of the throne was a chair for the Prince of Wales; on the left, folding-stools for the royal dukes; and behind these stools, a row of steps for the young peers who were minors, and had not yet seats in the House. Plenty of fleurs-de-lys everywhere, and the great scutcheon of England on the four walls, over the peers as well as over the king. The sons of peers, and the heirs to peerages, were present at the sessions, standing behind the throne, between the dais and the wall. The throne at the end, and the three rows of benches for the peers on the three sides of the hall, left a large square space empty. In this square, which was covered with the state carpet bearing the arms of England, there were four woolsacks, one before the throne, on which sat the chancellor between the mace and the seal; one before the bishops, on which sat the judges, councillors of state, who had the right to sit but not to vote; one before the dukes, marquises, and earls, on which sat the secretaries of state; one before the viscounts and barons, on which the clerk of the crown and the clerk of Parliament were seated, and the two under-clerks wrote kneeling. In the middle of the square was a large covered table, loaded with portfolios, registers, and prison records; there were high candlesticks at its four corners, and massive gilt inkstands. The peers took their seats in chronological order, each according to the date of the creation of his peerage. They took rank according to their title: in the title according to their antiquity. At the bar stood the usher of the black rod, his wand in his wand. Within the door was the usher's deputy, and without it the crier of the black rod, whose duty it was to open the judicial sessions by the cry, *Oyez!* in French, uttered three times, with a solemn emphasis on the first syllable. Near the crier stood the sergeant, who was the chancellor's mace-bearer.

In royal ceremonies the peers temporal wore their coronets on their heads, and the peers spiritual their mitres. The archbishops wore a mitre with the ducal coronet; the bishops, who rank after the viscounts, a mitre with the barons' circlet of pearls.

It is singular and instructive to remark that this square formed by the throne, the bishops, and the barons, and in which magistrates are kneeling, was the ancient Parliament of France under the first two dynasties. Authority presented the same aspect in France and in England. Hincmar, in his "De Ordinatione Sacri Palatii," describes, in 853, the House of Lords in session at Westminster in the eighteenth century.

A queer sort of deposition made nine hundred years beforehand.

The monarch was only obliged to summon a Parliament every seven years.

The Lords deliberated in secret with closed doors. The sessions of the Commons were open to the public. Popularity seemed a diminution of dignity and power.

The number of lords was unlimited. To make peers was a menace of the crown and a mode of governing.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the House of Lords already presented a very large figure. It has grown still larger since. To dilute the aristocracy is good policy. Elizabeth perhaps made a mistake, when she condensed the peerage into sixty-five lords. When less numerous, it is more active. In assemblies, the more members, the fewer heads. James II felt this when he raised the number of the upper House to a hundred and eighty-eight; a hundred and eighty-six, if we strike off from these peerages the two duchesses of the royal couch, Portsmouth and Cleveland. Under Anne, the sum-total of the peers, including the bishops, was two hundred and seven; without counting the Duke of Cumberland, who was the Queen's husband, there were twenty-five dukes, the first of whom, Norfolk, being a Catholic, did not sit; while the last, Cambridge, electoral Prince of Hanover, sat, though a foreigner. Winchester, styled first and sole Marquis of England, as Astorga was styled sole Marquis of Spain, being absent by reason of his Jacobinism, there were five marquises, the first of whom was Lindsay and the last Lothian; seventy-nine earls, the first of whom was Derby and the last Islay; nine viscounts, the first of whom was Hereford and the last Lonsdale; and sixty-two barons, the first of whom was Abergaveny and the last Hervey. Lord Hervey, being the last baron, was called *le puine* of the House. Derby, who, being preceded by Oxford, Shrewsbury, and Kent, was only the third earl under James II, had become the first under Anne. Two names of chancellors had disappeared from the list of barons, Verulam, under whom history discovers Bacon, and Wem, under whom history discovers Jeffreys. Bacon, Jeffreys, names mournful in different ways. In 1705, the twenty-six bishops were but twenty-five, the See of Chester being vacant. Some of the bishops were very great lords, for instance, William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, chief of the Protestant branch of his house. Others were distinguished scholars, such as John Sharp, Archbishop of York, former Dean of Norwich; the poet, Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, and good old apoplectic soul; and that Bishop of Lincoln destined to die Archbishop of Canterbury, Wake, the adversary of Bossuet. On important occasions, and when a communication from the crown to the Upper House was to be received, all this august multitude, in wigs and robes, with prelatic coifs or plumed bonnets, showed its rows of heads in lines and tiers around the hall of the peerage, along those walls on which might be dimly seen the Armada annihilated by a storm. A storm at the orders of England—such was the implied meaning of the tapestry.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,000 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,335 25
	Cost, $1,060,604 29.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,19195	
Cash in drawer	413 63	116,59878
		$1,647,357 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 323 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 3 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 12

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Mutual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith.
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets. Capital, $500,000. $2,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
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William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOL
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents
2 47 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelph
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERR

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL
QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....
To London.....105 | To London.....
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F.....45 | St. John's, N. F.....
by Branch Steamer.....| by Branch Steamer.....
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
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CHARLESTON, S.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray,
J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail TUESDAY, August 19, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air

THE ECLIPSE.

Observations at Springfield, Ill.—Grand Sights—A Halo Around the Moon—The Peculiar Light—Effects on the Animal Creation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7.—A cloudless sky and an atmosphere of unsurpassed purity today made glad the hearts of thousands. What has well been called one of the most imposing spectacles of nature has been witnessed under the most propitious circumstances. The city of Springfield, by reason of its favorable location in the very central line of the eclipse, attracted numerous visitors from all parts of the United States, and even from Europe. Professor Peirce, of the Coast Survey, was here with a corps of assistants and an imposing array of instruments. Numerous photographs were successfully taken, and no doubt many important telescopic and spectroscopic observations made which will be of great value to astronomical science. But while these learned men, with their powerful glasses, were investigating the chemical composition of the sun's atmosphere and the height of the mountains of the moon, it may not be uninteresting to know what was seen and what was not seen with the unaided eye of an unscientific observer.

All descriptions of a total eclipse of the sun which I have read seemed indefinite and unsatisfactory. I have no doubt the following account will appear equally so to others. But the fact is, the phenomenon is so peculiar and so out of the line of all ordinary experience that it is impossible with words to convey an adequate idea of its character.

My point of view, in common with hundreds of other observers, was the elevated mound of the reservoir about a mile and a half northeast of the State House, and but a short distance from the station of the Coast Survey. There are unfortunately no hills in the vicinity of Springfield, but the top of the reservoir commands a fair view in all directions and overlooks a stretch of several miles of open prairie to the east and south. Up to the time of nearly complete obscuration there is of course nothing to distinguish the appearance of a total eclipse from that of ordinary partial eclipses. A sensible diminution of light and a deepening blue in the heavens are the only noticeable phenomena. But as the crescent of light upon the eastern edge of the sun grew smaller and smaller, the general gloominess rapidly increased, and the sky overhead, and particularly in the northwest, became strangely dark and foreboding. Now the crescent is but a thread, and as every eye watches eagerly the small glisten and dazzle of expiring sunlight, it is suddenly transformed into an indescribably beautiful halo or corona wholly surrounding the dark body of the moon, and remaining there during the whole total phase of the eclipse. This halo is not a band of light as has been sometimes pictured and described, but a white radiating glory, brightest next to the edge of the moon and gradually diminishing into a fine and almost imperceptible nimbus at the distance of about the moon's diameter from the moon itself, and bearing a striking resemblance to the light which painters draw around the heads of saints. Beyond this, however (and nearly or quite in the directions of north, east, south, and west), were four projecting beams or pyramids of light, having their bases in the principal corona, but shooting out far beyond.

I said the corona formed suddenly. It did not, however, become visible instantaneously, but the light of the corona began to appear on the west edge of the moon before the sunlight had absolutely disappeared on the east edge—the whole transformation occupying perhaps two seconds of time. So strange and beautiful was the appearance of this bright corona, that exclamations of surprise broke involuntarily from every lip. It was the grandest sight of a lifetime. And as it hung in the sky contrasted with the darkness of the earth and firmament, a feeling of awe and dread crept over the beholder. The wind, which had been blowing quite a breeze, suddenly died away, and the stillness added to the impressiveness of the scene. I no longer wondered that the ignorant in times gone by had viewed the same phenomena with terror and dismay.

In regard to the degrees of darkness during the total phase I was somewhat disappointed. But few stars were visible. Venus was distinctly seen by shutting off the light of the sun from the eye, five or ten minutes before the beginning of the total obscuration, and shone out with great brilliancy after the sun's rays disappeared. Mercury also shone with unexpected brightness. Mars, in the south, shone dimly. Saturn was too far in the southeast to be visible; at any rate I did not see it. The only fixed stars I observed were Arcturus' over head, Lyra in the northeast, and Regulus about midway between Venus and the sun. The first two of these fixed stars could be seen at a glance. Regulus, however, was dimly visible. Other stars might perhaps have been seen by careful searching.

There was no difficulty at any time during the total obscuration in reading ordinary print. But the light did not come from the halo around the moon. That gave but a small light compared with ordinary moonlight. I could read as well with my back to the eclipse as with the halo shining on the paper. The light came from the illuminated sky in the northeast and southwest horizons. To understand this it must be recollected that the eclipse occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the cone of the moon's shadow struck the earth obliquely, extending perhaps twice as far from northwest to southeast as it did from northeast to southwest. Hence on either side of the path of the eclipse the sunlight shone upon the atmosphere near enough to be visible to us as a twilight, while in the height of totality the shadow reached so far ahead and back as to cut off all illumination in those directions. This explains why the darkness was so deep overhead, and extending to the northwest and southeast, while upon each side (that is to say, in the northeast and southwest) the horizon was of a bright orange color, lighting up the earth with, so to speak, two twilights. These twilights together gave so much more light than the corona that they overcame its brilliancy, and it cast no shadow whatever. If in any total eclipse the corona was sufficient to cast a shadow, its brightness either exceeded that of this eclipse or the twilights were far less illuminating. The degree of darkness was about equal to that which in clear weather is experienced three-quarters of an hour after sunset. By watching the time any evening when stars of the first magnitude begin to show themselves, and the twilight is still sufficient to enable one to read ordinary newspaper print, a correct idea can be formed of the darkness of a total eclipse.

The effect of the darkness upon the animal creation was not uniform. Hundreds of butterflies and bumble-bees were gathering honey from the clover blossoms on the slopes of the reservoir. The butterflies disappeared several minutes before the eclipse became total. The bees did not leave so soon, but there was not one to be found after the darkness was over. Swallows, however, kept upon the wing, and a large herd of cattle feeding upon the prairie kept on unconcerned and paid no attention whatever to the great phenomenon. The workmen making repairs on the railroad not far distant thought they knew more. They packed up their tools when it grew dark, evidently believing their day's work over; but they were soon undeceived by the reappearance of the sun, and went to work again.

Rose-colored projections or beads around the margin of the moon's disc were plainly visible to the naked eye. They were three in number; one upon the lower or southerly edge of the moon, which was visible during the whole total phase; one upon the eastern edge of the moon, which was visible for only a short time after the sunlight disappeared; and one upon the western edge, which came in view a short time before the reappearance of the sunlight. The moon itself looked dark, almost black, and appeared as a disc and not as a sphere.

The first intimation of the passing off of the total phase was a lighting up of the horizon in the northwest, which gradually increased and moved towards us, until the great shadow at last swept by and the sun once more burst in view. The instant of the passing off of the shadow could not, however, be detected by the eye upon the surface of the earth. I watched for it closely, but was first apprised of the sun's appearance by the exclamations of those around me who were watching the corona. The time of the total phase was about two minutes and forty-eight seconds. It, however, seemed much longer, such was the effect of the scene upon the beholder. And I can well believe that an old negro who, the night before, was giving his recollections of the total eclipse of 1806, correctly represented his own impressions and thought he was telling the exact truth when he said that it was "plum dark for more'n half an hour." When the total phase is over the spectator (unless he is a scientific man) feels that he has seen all, and walks away vainly trying to analyze and understand the emotions he has experienced. He is satisfied that however he may fail in communicating his impressions to others, a total eclipse of the sun, of which he can never expect to witness another, is well worth going a thousand miles to see, and that its recollections will always be among the strangest, grandest, and most beautiful of his life.—*Correspondence New York Times.*

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz.:—

25 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.

5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated.

210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.

2500 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels, head-lined.

1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.

1360 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks.

5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, headlined.

337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels.

430 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.

1660 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full weight.

1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt.

100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ lb. papers, packed in boxes.

180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard.

100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel.

260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels.

65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box.

160 pounds smoked Beef, in box.

200 pounds Codfish, in box.

60 half boxes Sardines, in box.

35 pounds black Tea, in box.

450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels.

550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

50 pounds dried Peaches, in box.

50 pounds dried Apples, in box.

24 cans preserved Peaches. } 2 pound cans, packed in boxes.
48 cans Corn.
48 cans Peas.
48 cans Lima Beans.
24 cans Pineapples.
36 cans Currant Jelly.
24 cans Quince Preserves.
48 cans Tomatoes.

24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.

24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box.

36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.

24 bottles Mustard, in box.

300 pounds Lard in 5 lb. boxes.

One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled, and canned articles, must be delivered, if by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
8 16 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hospital Furniture and Appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3000 Tin Basins, 3000 Iron Bedsteads, 3000 Delf Bowels, 900 Leather Buckets, 500 Wooden Buckets, 19,000 Tin Cups, 2500 Delf Dishes, assorted; 15,000 Knives and Forks, each; 2000 Litters, 300 Delf Pitchers, 4000 Delf Plates, 800 Delf Tea-pots, 600 Salt-cellars, 1200 Razors and Strops, 1500 Spittoons, 10,000 Tablespoons, 6000 Teaspoons, 50 Mess Chests, 800 Rubber Cushions, 5000 yards Gutta-percha Cloth, 2000 Gutta-percha Bed-covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanterns, Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, Bedside-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Coffee-mills, Tin Tumblers, etc., etc.

With a small exception the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army.
8 13 4t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·20 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express,.. 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 6 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·35 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·40 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ECLIPSE.

How the Philadelphia Corps Worked, and What They Did.

A letter has been received from Professor Henry Morton, dated Monday last, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, detailing the arrival of his party of eighteen astronomers and photographers at Burlington, Iowa, and their subsequent distribution and operations. In accordance with the orders of Professor Coffin, of the Nautical Almanac Office, they left at that place the High School telescope, with a party consisting of Professor A. M. Mayer, Mr. O. H. Willard, Mr. H. C. Phillips, Mr. J. Manoney, and Mr. O. H. Kendall. They parted here with Professor James McClune and Professor Gummery. The remainder arrived at Mount Pleasant about half-past twelve, and here landed their own division, consisting of Messrs. E. L. Wilson, H. C. Clifford, James Creemer, and W. V. Ranger, and were joined on Thursday by Mr. John Carbutt, a photographer of Chicago. Professor E. C. Pickering, with his apparatus for general "physical" observations, accompanied them. The rest of the party, with the Gettysburg telescope, then continued some fifty miles further to Ottumwa, where a station had been fixed for them: this last division consisted of Professor C. F. Hines, Mr. J. Zentmayer, Mr. E. Moelling, Mr. J. C. Browne, and Mr. W. J. Baker.

On Thursday morning, Professor Morton's party was joined by a corps under the charge of Professor Watson, of the University of Michigan, consisting of Professor Watson, Professor J. M. Van Vleck, of Middletown, Conn.; Professor Merriman, of the University of Michigan; Hon. J. D. McIntyre, and Mr. W. A. Johnson. These gentlemen were provided with telescopes and a spectroscope for astonomical observations. The "fair grounds" outside the city were selected as the best location for observations; and by the courteous permission of Mayor Strawn and the Agricultural Society, a "photographic darkroom" was constructed, and the larger instruments placed in position during the afternoon. Not a glimpse of the sun was caught during the day, and a drizzling rain on the succeeding Friday dampened the spirits as well as the clothes of the party.

Professor Morton says:—"An ancient inhabitant rather triumphed over us, saying that it served us right for trying to peer into the works of Providence. When, however, Saturday, notwithstanding an unfavorable wind, dawned clear as crystal, our worthy friend stood true to his colors, and told us this was to show us what Providence could do, and that we would be fixed off before afternoon. Fortunately, Providence had kinder intentions, and in answer to petitions that on the part of some of us, at least, were hearty and sincere, gave us such an opportunity to increase our knowledge of the laws by which the Creator rules His creation as could not have been improved.

"All day long we were busy at our preparations and preliminary trials, and as the momentous moment approached I felt no small anxiety, though the beautiful working of chemicals and apparatus, in sun-pictures which we kept taking from time to time for practice, gave us confidence. At last Professor Watson announced that the first contact would come in six minutes, and each one went to his post. Messrs. Carbutt, Clifford, and Ranger shut themselves in the dark room to prepare and develop the plates. Mr. Creemer took the holders with prepared plates, from a window arranged in the dark room for the purpose, and handed them to Mr. Wilson, who placed them in the camera, while I kept the telescope on the sun by means of the finder, and managed the exposing slide and trigger. One minute of the contact came, and a plate was inserted; with one hand I worked the handles of the fine motion adjustment, and with the other on the trigger, was ready to make the first exposure at the instant that Professor Watson, by raising his hand, should announce the first contact.

"It was a curious illustration of human faith, as well as human foresight and ability, in the direction of accurate calculation. There shone the sun, amid a sky so clearly blue that it seemed the grossest absurdity to suppose any dark body could be within a thousand miles of its direction; and yet, there we were, all waiting for the instant when *we knew* a huge black ball would roll out of the azure space across this clear white disc. The moment came, at three hours, fifty-three minutes, eleven seconds. Professor Watson's hand went up; my finger went down; the trigger snapped; the exposing slide, with its one-fortieth inch opening, flashed across, and we had a picture of the jolly sun, with the least possible perceptible dent in the side of his face.

"Picture after picture after this was exposed in pretty rapid succession, including four plates during the 2·52 of totality. One of these we lost by an accident, the others gave us strong impressions of the 'solar flames,' though for want of clock-work the deflection is not good, it being impossible to give the telescope the proper motion by hand. The pictures obtained by the other instruments of our party at Ottumwa and Burlington will, however, supply all the information needed in this direction, and these, which are fully as good as I hoped for, will be of great value, as showing how much may be done with even a small instrument, on future occasions, if it has a clock-work movement, and will be of great use in showing the effect of short exposures during totality.

"I had little chance, as may be imagined, between the working of tangent screws and making exposures, to see the total eclipse. I got a glance or two over my shoulder, and was rather disappointed. The corona was seemingly of a red color, and only formed a narrow fringe of rays about the moon—no far-reaching brushes of light such as are shown in many drawings taken on previous occasions. As regards the moral, or rather mental impression, it seemed to me like a great experiment, in which I was concerned, and had hard work to keep up to time. This was, however, from my peculiar position, which prevented me from giving my attention fully to anything but my work. The people around the grounds cheered as the totality came on, and Judge Vale told me that his little boy, about eight years old, jumped up and clapped his hands in delighted approval of the sight. After the totality, we continued to expose plates as before, until the end of the eclipse, and made in all about forty good negatives.

"From the division of our party at Ottumwa, I hear that thirty-four good negatives were taken, including four during the total phase, and from Burlington, that forty-two were obtained, including six during totality. We have thus, as the work of the Philadelphia party, an aggregate of one hundred and sixteen good negatives, including ten or the total phase, with three inferior but valuable ones of the same period."

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Professor Morton and his corps arrived safely in this city, in the special car kindly furnished for their use by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Professor J. H. C. Coffin, in charge of all the expeditions, has returned his thanks to them for their efficient services. The Philadelphia photographers comprising the party are already at work printing from their negatives, and copies illustrating the stages of the late eclipse will soon be on sale.

GRAND DRESS BALL AT ATLANTIC CITY.—The grand dress ball of the season will be given to-morrow evening at the Sea View House, Atlantic City. Preparations of the most extensive character have been perfected to make this the ball of the season, and those who attend cannot but be gratified with the affair and spend an evening of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment. The number of visitors on the island at the present time is very great, and a large and brilliant throng will grace the occasion with their presence. Two fast trains, each through in 1½ hours, ran through to Atlantic, leaving respectively at 2 o'clock and 3·15 P. M.

CASUALTY ON A STEAMBOAT — FOUR HORSES DROWNED.—About 3 o'clock this morning, just after the Gloucester boat had left the slip at Gloucester, a stampede occurred among the horses attached to market wagons aboard, the result of which was that the guard-chain was severed, and before the animals were checked, two double-teams attached to well-filled market wagons went overboard. The wagons and horses disappeared and were seen no more. The teams belonged to Mrs. Price and Mr. Nash of Gloucester.

SUPERVISORS APPOINTED.—Mayor Fox has named the following additional Supervisors for the city:—
First Ward—Samuel Peak.
Second Ward—Charles Peak.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—John A. Johnson.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Jacob S. Fish.
Nineteenth Ward—George Boyer.
Twentieth Ward—First division, Henry Myers; Second division, William Thorn
Twenty-first Ward—Timothy Clegg.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Second division, Samuel Winn.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been recently made by Mayor Fox:—
First District—John Robinson.
Fourth District—George Smith, Richard Dillon, Thomas Roach.
Sixth District—Charles Moran.
Eighth District—William H. Chandler.
Tenth District—Frederick Conturier.
Twelfth District—Nicholas Schoales.
Delaware Harbor—Benjamin V. Robinson.
Roundsman—John J. Kelley.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT POINT AIRY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police, heard that a prize fight was to come off at Point Airy. He manned a boat and proceeded to the spot, where he found the contestants already at work. Some four rounds had been fought. The participants saw the blue coats, and immediately took to their boats and put out for the Jersey shore, and so quick were their movements that they succeeded in escaping.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Creamer was badly bitten in the abdomen by a vicious dog at Eighth and Filbert streets. The animal was shortly after despatched by a policeman.

ALMOST A MURDER.

A Citizen Shot by a Constable.

About 10 o'clock last night John Sharkey, a resident of the northeastern part of the city, was shot and beaten by Constable Wm. Crawford at Howard and Oxford streets. The particulars, as we have been able to glean them, were as follows: Sharkey and James Crawford, a brother of the constable, were with a party in Martin's tavern, on Frankford road above Norris street, in the early part of the evening, both drinking pretty freely. They got to blows, but were separated before any damage was done to either. The trouble was reconciled, and the two left together, and went to a tavern at Front street and Montgomery avenue, where, before long, they got to pummelling each other again. During this melee Sharkey bit a pretty good-sized piece from the upper lip of Crawford. Sharkey was expelled from the place, and, while staggering around the place, was taken in charge by a policeman, who knew nothing of the occurrence. The officer wanted to take him home, and they started, but had not gone far before they separated, Sharkey promising to go to his dwelling. Instead of this he went through to Howard street, where he sat down on a step and entered into conversation with several men and women. While sitting there William Crawford, George Crawford, and a third party came along, and, getting in front of Sharkey, recognized him. Those sitting with Sharkey say that, without speaking a word, the Crawfords commenced beating him with blackjacks. He got off the step and ran up Howard street to the corner of Oxford, where he entered the tavern of William Baker and then ran out into the yard. William Crawford followed him, and after passing through the door leading into the yard, fired a shot, the ball striking Sharkey in the hip and abdomen. Crawford then left, and the injured man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where his wounds were attended to. This morning he was doing well, but the physician in charge would not certify to his being out of danger. William Crawford, it is said, had a warrant for the arrest of Sharkey, and only struck and shot him when it was rendered necessary. Sergeant Heiss, of the Tenth district, at 1 o'clock visited the residence of George Crawford, on Trenton avenue, near Wood street, and succeeded in capturing him in a neighbor's house, where, it is alleged, he had secreted himself. William, at 3 o'clock, woke up Alderman Heins, and delivered himself into custody. The magistrate committed him for a further hearing. Both George and William will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Insurances of Henry S. Hannis & Co.

From the Insurance Agency of Sabine & Allen, northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, we this morning received a full and detailed list of the goods stored by Henry S. Hannis & Co. in the Penn Warehouse, Front and Lombard streets, destroyed by the great fire there on the 4th instant, with the insurances thereon.

It appears that this firm in Section "A" had 958 barrels stored, rated at from $5·50 to $12·50 per gallon, and valued at $287,647, upon which there was an insurance of $382,500.

In section "F" they had 2150 barrels stored, rated at from $2·10 to $4·85 per gallon, and valued at $254,361·90, upon which there was an insurance of $302,000.

In section "G" they had 2073 barrels stored, rated at from $2·50 to 45·75 per gallon, and valued at $272,921·30, upon which there was an insurance of $350,000.

In section "H" they had 2724 barrels stored, rated at from $2 to $5 per gallon, and valued at $312,624·45, upon which there was an insurance of $341,250.

The total number of barrels in the four sections was 7905, valued at $1,127,555, upon which there was an insurance of $1,315,750.

This insurance was divided among 80 different companies, the loss of each of which on the whole stock burned in the warehouse has already been published in our columns. On the goods of the firm of Hannis & Co. alone, the heaviest risks were taken by the following companies:—

Imperial	$94,000
State of Pennsylvania	84,500
North America	72,000
Royal	63,000
Liverpool and London	57,000
Germania	54,000
Maryland, of Baltimore	39,500

DELUGED.—And the waters came, and great was the damage thereof—that is, the premises Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth street were inundated last night by the overflowing of a large tank in the third story. The building is occupied by several parties. Starting from below, Joseph Brower, who sells toys and books, rents the cellar; D. A. Ketler, tobacconist and cigar manufacturer, has the first floor; the second, third, and fourth stories contain the salesroom and factory of John B. Stetson, hat manufacturer. In the third story this gentleman has erected a tank to hold the water used in the building of his "ties." This reservoir it was which, by filling to its edge, and then pouring its waters over, played the prank of last night that resulted in a damage to goods amounting to about $5000. It is supposed that some of the employes of Mr. Stetson did not turn off the cocks, as they should have done, on quitting work last evening. This morning, when the place was opened, it was flooded, the boxes and other light articles enjoying an unexpected swim, and hats, cigars, and toys floating around at will. Mr. Ketler estimates his loss at $3000, perhaps more, and Mr. Brower at $1000. The damage done to the stock of Mr. Stetson it was impossible to ascertain. $5000 worth of leaf tobacco, stored in one portion of the cellar, fortunately was not reached by the water.

HEAVY WHISKY SEIZURE.—United States Marshal E. M. Gregory, of this district, this morning seized the whisky distillery of George Mountjoy, situated on Charlotte street, above Beaver, for alleged violation of the revenue laws. The property taken comprises about 7000 gallons of whisky, and all the paraphernalia connected with such an institution. This was libelled by the Collector of the Third District, and is one of the most extensive distilleries in the State.

REVENUE SEIZURES.—United States Revenue Detective Heilman has seized the large rectifying establishment of James Dazley, No. 1401 Frankford road, for alleged violations of the revenue laws.

The same officer for the same reason, has attached the whisky distillery of Thomas Brophy, situated at Twenty-third and Master streets.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Michael Siegel was overhauled by a policeman at Third and George streets yesterday, while beating a mule in an outrageous manner with a club. He was taken before Alderman Riddle, who fined him.

A DISHONEST TRANSACTION.—Anthony Arthur was arrested by Sergeant Lynch, of the Sixth district, for the larceny of a horse and wagon from Conway's stable, on Locust street, above Eleventh. Anthony, it is alleged, hired a team two or three days ago, since which time he has failed to return them. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, and held in $1500 for trial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

In the case of Thomas H. Ridgely, charged with larceny and assault and battery with intent to outrage; before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery.

Christian Wenzel was convicted of getting drunk and creating general misery in his family and particularly beating his wife.

Rachel Mitchell, colored, was convicted of the larceny of several articles of clothing from James Cooke, her brother-in-law. The clothing was missed from Cooke's room, afterwards found in the prisoner's possession, and after her arrest she acknowledged that she had taken them.

William Fetter was convicted of the larceny of a fireman's hat, belt, and shirt, which he took from the Independence Hose house to wear while sitting for his photograph.

John Pife, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a house with intent to steal, having been found in a gentleman's residence in Germantown; and was convicted of assault and battery upon the policeman who attempted to arrest him, and also of carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

John Robinson, a boy, was convicted of stealing a bag from a farmer's wagon on Market street, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Gramley, a little boy, was acquitted of a charge of entering a store with intent to steal.

Abraham Ball was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

HAGGERTY'S CASE.

This morning James Haggerty was brought into court, and having proven that every effort to secure the attendance of the Commonwealth's witnesses had failed, the District Attorney moved for a continuance of his case.

Wm. B. Mann, Esq., representing Mr. Brooke, Haggerty's counsel, stated that he doubted not the District Attorney's right to continue the case at this stage, and therefore merely wished that it should appear upon the record that the prisoner did not agree to or assent to it, so that his way may be clear to move for his discharge next month under the two term rule.

The Court allowed this and granted the continuance.

OFFICE OF THE
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
N. W. COR. OF ARCH AND SEVENTH.

The Directors, in announcing their REMOVAL to this location, with increased facilities for business, would respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, believing the advantages to the assured are equal to those offered by any other Company.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
T. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
8 mo. 6th, 1869. 8 10 6t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

General Sherman Departs to Meet Secretary Robeson in Philadelphia—A Return of "Conscience" Money to the Treasurer—Naval Orders and Appointments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of General Sherman.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—General Sherman left here to-day for Philadelphia, where he will join the distinguished party on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa, and proceed with the Secretary of the Navy on the tour of inspection of the navy yards.

Appointments.

David T. Mann was to-day appointed storekeeper for Philadelphia.

W. T. Perkins was also appointed weigher in the New York Custom House, in place of General T. W. Egan.

A number of appointments were to-day confirmed for the New York Custom House and Sub-Treasury.

Naval Orders.

Commander W. F. Spicer is detached from the command of the Dacotah and awaits orders.

Gunner George P. Cashman is detached from duty at the naval magazine, Ellis Island, and awaits orders. He will be replaced by Gunner William W. Caster.

Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Woodward is ordered to ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Case of Conscience.

A German citizen of Buffalo has remitted $50 to the Secretary of the Treasury, to satisfy his conscience on account of his neglect to make an income return.

FROM NEW YORK.

Marshal Barlow has a Military Bodyguard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—An evening paper says Marshal Barlow has a company of armed United States soldiers at his office to resist any attempt to arrest him for contempt in violation of Judge McCunn's order relative to the Confederate Pratt.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 134¼; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123⅜; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122¾; do. do. new, 120⅝; do. 1867, 121; do. 1868; 120⅝; 10-40s, 114⅜; Virginia sixes, new, 60¾; Missouri sixes, 87¾; Canton Co., 58; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 211⅜; Erie, 27⅞; Reading, 96⅛; Hudson River, 188½; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 142½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅝.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton firm; sales of 1400 bales at 33½c. Flour active, and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 15,000 bbls. State at $5·95@7·50; Western at $5·95@7·75; Southern at 6·25@11·75. Wheat active, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 64,000 bush. No. 1 at $1·29; No. 2 at $1·57@1·63½; red Western, $1·70½. Corn dull; sales of 28,000 bush. mixed Western at $1·15@1·18; white Western, $1·16. Oats active; sales of 36,000 bush. Western at 69@75c. for old and new. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $33·20. Lard firm at 19½@19¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·12½@1·13.

News from Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—An evening paper says the Captain-General of Cuba has ordered the Spanish iron-clad Victoria to Demerara to capture the two Peruvian monitors.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 13.—Passed in steamer Baltimore, from Bremen. Arrived, U. S. steamer Gettysburg, Commander Irwin, from Key West.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet and steady, but nominally 33½c. Flour is scarcely so firm, with fair business; Howard street superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat dull, and receipts large; sales of red at $1·60@1·65. Corn—white, $1·09; yellow, $1·15. Oats, 66c. Mess Pork firm at $34@34·25. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 19¾@20¼c. Whisky firm at $1·13.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—2 P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 13¾d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. It is now thought the sales will reach 15,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 676,000 bales, of which 19,000 are American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm.

HAVRE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet and steady.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	211¾	West. Union Tele.	38⅝
N. Y. & Erie	28	Toledo & Wabash R.	74⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.	82½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	90⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105	Adams Express	58¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	89⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	98⅜	United States	68
Chi. and R. I. R.	117⅛	Gold	134½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153⅛	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	88⅛		

THE CAPITOL.

What the Washington Buildings are Worth.

Mr. L. T. Reavis, of St. Louis, communicates to the *Democrat* of that city the following information touching this subject. He says:—

Last fall, when I began to collect material for my pamphlet in favor of the removal of the capital, I addressed a letter to Secretary McCulloch, asking him for the amount of expenditures made by the General Government in the District of Columbia. I received the following answer:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1868.—L. T. Reavis, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.—Sir:—In answer to your inquiries, I have to say that the total amount expended in the District of Columbia, from the time the seat of government was located there to June 30, 1868, for public works of every description, including buildings and works of art, is $37,590,853 03.

"The real estate, exclusive of buildings, was assessed at $13,412,229 26 in 1858. Since that time there has been no assessment of which the department is advised. Very respectfully,

"HUGH MCCULLOCH,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Thus it will be seen that the entire expense of the Government for public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia since 1790 has been but a trifle for this great nation. Besides the expense, I received a letter from Secretary Browning stating that the Government owned in the District of Columbia, including grounds, parks, gardens, navy yards, etc., 578 acres.

In reference to the grounds owned by the General Government in the District of Columbia, the Hon. Henry T. Blow has put upon record a standing offer of five hundred acres of land to the Government, whereon to erect public buildings, and, in addition, offers to put up a sufficient number of buildings, suitable for offices for clerks, etc., and rent them at as cheap rates as the same kinds of buildings are rented at in Washington City. But there are men who claim to be intelligent, and many of them in our city, who say it is a "serious question" with them whether the capital would not kill St. Louis if were to come.

RACE EXTRAORDINARY.

Great Trot in Buffalo between Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Palmer—The Fastest Time, for Three Successive Heats, on Record—Goldsmith Maid the Winner.

Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of 20,000 persons, who had assembled on the Buffalo (N. Y.) Driving Park, three trots came off, one of which proved the most extraordinary on record. The purse for this contest was $10,000, free to all horses: $5000 to the first horse, $2500 to the second horse, $1500 to the third, and $1000 to the fourth. This race was considered the great event of the meeting, and the attendance at the track to witness the race was immense. Goldsmith Maid was the favorite, American Girl the next choice, Palmer selling for almost nothing. Lucy did not start, she being lame. There were large amounts pending on the result. Palmer had a great deal the best of the send off. Goldsmith Maid the second, two lengths ahead of American Girl. The latter did not get around the turn well. Goldsmith Maid gained on Palmer very fast, and was lapped on him at the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-five seconds. American Girl six lengths behind. Going down the back stretch Goldsmith Maid went to the front, and led four lengths to the half-mile pole in 1·08¾. Palmer second, two lengths ahead of American Girl. Going around the lower turn Goldsmith Maid opened the gap, and Ben Daniels did not seem to urge American Girl, but let the others go on with the lead. As they came into the homestretch Goldsmith Maid was six lengths ahead of Palmer, who was one length in front of American Girl. Goldsmith Maid trotted steadily on, and won the heat by half a dozen lengths in 2·19¾, American Girl second, one length ahead of Palmer.

SECOND HEAT.—Dan Mace then took American Girl. Goldsmith Maid was a great favorite over American Girl. She got away with the best of the start, Palmer and American Girl head and head. As they passed around the turn Goldsmith Maid led one length, American Girl second, two lengths ahead of Palmer. At the quarter pole, in thirty-five and a quarter seconds, Goldsmith Maid led two lengths, American Girl Second, three lengths ahead of Palmer. Going down the backstretch American Girl shut up the gap, and was at Goldsmith Maid's wheel at the half-mile pole, six lengths ahead of Palmer, time 1·09. Going around the lower turn American Girl worked her way up to Goldsmith Maid's shoulder, and when the latter came into the homestretch she led her half a length. A most exciting struggle to the stand ended by Goldsmith Maid winning the heat by a head, in 2·19½. Palmer was ten lengths behind.

THIRD HEAT.—Goldsmith Maid broke up as soon as the word was given, and American Girl went to the front and led one length around the turn, Palmer second, Goldsmith Maid third. At the quarter pole American Girl led one length, Palmer second, one length in front of Goldsmith Maid. Time, thirty-four and three-quarter seconds. Going down the backstretch Palmer trotted close up to American Girl. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1·08½, American Girl led one length, Palmer second, two lengths ahead of Goldsmith Maid. Goldsmith Maid began closing on the lower turn, and was lapped on Palmer's wheel as she came to the three-quarter pole. She then broke up and ran into the homestretch; when she recovered she was a length behind Palmer, American Girl on the lead one length. American Girl began to show signs of quitting before she reached the draw-gate, and Mace commenced using the whip, when Goldsmith Maid came gamely along, closing at every stride, and at the distance stand was on even terms with the Girl. From there to the stand she left American Girl and won the heat by a length. American Girl second, more than a length ahead of Palmer. Time of the heat, 2·19¾, which is the fastest three miles in the aggregate that were ever trotted in the world.

The Pacing Race

succeeded this great trot. This was for a purse of $500 for pacers; $350 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third horse. There were five entries, W. Brown's c. g. Yankee Sam, Thomas Roach's g. g. Dan Voorhees, John Dama's ch. m. Lamplighter, John Watson's g. g Coldwater Billy, Ed. Hart's r. m. Polly Ann. Dan Voorhees was the favorite.

FIRST HEAT.—The horses had a standing start. Polly Ann got away first, Dan Voorhees second, Lamplighter third, Coldwater Billy fourth, and Yankee Sam last. At the quarter pole Polly Ann led, Dan Voorhees second, Lamplighter third, the others far behind and out of the race. Lamplighter cut down the others on the turn, and won the heat by six lengths in 2·22½, Polly Ann second, Dan Voorhees third, Yankee Sam far behind, and Billy still further off.

SECOND HEAT—Yankee Sam had the lead at the start, Lamplighter second, Dan Voorhees third, Coldwater Billy fourth, Polly Ann withdrawn. Yankee Sam kept the lead all the way around to the homestretch, when he was passed by Lamplighter. Dan Voorhees then came along, and won the heat by two lengths in 2.22. The race was then postponed.

HAYTI.

They Purchase a Gunboat.

Negotiations have been pending for some time between the naval authorities and the Haytien Government (Baez branch) for a naval vessel, to be delivered to the latter Government at this port in a condition for active service. The affair culminates in the Haytiens being able to raise funds. Yesterday "General" Roche, a Spanish negro, waited on Rear-Admiral Godon, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and effected the purchase of the United States steamer Algonquin, a vessel somewhat noted for her race several years ago with the United States steamer Winooski, in which the Algonquin was badly beaten. Since her race the Algonquin has been supplied with new machinery at a heavy expense. The price paid for the vessel could not be ascertained. E. Biondi, formerly a volunteer master in the United States service, was offered the command and accepted it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Leh Gold 1....	99½	100 sh Read R..b30.	48½
$1000 do.....	99½	500 do.....bs.	48½
$2000 do.....	99½	20 do.....	48½
$800 Pa 6s 2 sc.....	109	5 do.....	48½
$500 do ....bs.c.	108	200 do. .bs.b30.	48½
$1000 Pa 6s WI. Cp.	100½	200 do.....s30.	48½
$2300 City 6s, New.	bs. 102½	100 do.....b5.	48½
1 sh Cam & A. Sc..	66	200 do.....bs.	48·44
175 sh Penna R..bs.	57½	10 sh Leh Val.	b5wn 57
100 do.....	57¾	50 do.....	56¾
100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	30½	5 do.....b5.	56¾
100 sh Phil & E R..	30½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Phila & E 7s.	86	15 sh Read...s5wn.	48½
$100 Pa 6s, 2 se.....	108	100 do.....s5.	48¾
74 sh Lit Sch R.bs.	42½	5 do.....2d.	48¾
16 sh Penna.....bs.	57½	600 do ..bs.b30.	48·44
40 sh Minehill R.s5	54	95 sh Leh Val R.b3.	56¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C & A 6s, '83...	85½	200 sh Read R.bs.s30.	48¾
$1400 City 6s, N...s5.	102½	40 sh Penna RR..	57½
1 sh Cam & Am R.	121½		

$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
Apply to
8 13 2t* LEWIS H. REDNER,
No. 731 WALNUT Street.

GRAND DRESS BALL
OF THE SEASON!
To be given in the
MAGNIFICENT BALL-ROOM
OF THE
SEA-VIEW EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
On Saturday Evening, August 14, 1869.
TICKETS, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA, $5·00.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, $2·00, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Previous to the march a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, under the direction of Professor S. Jackson, will be given on the lawn in front of the house. 8 13 3t

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Difficulty Between the Government and State Authorities in New York—An Expected Conflict—The Southern Cotton Crop.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Vanderbilt stocks are all about 3 per cent. higher to-day than at the close last night. It is said the cause of the advance is in consequence of telegrams from Saratoga which state that the consolidation has been finally agreed upon between the different roads represented there. New York Central is now quoted 212¾; Hudson River, 189; and Harlem, 165. The market is very buoyant and prices are advancing. Western stocks are steady at about previous prices. Gold continues dull, heavy grain and an abundant harvest having a depressing effect upon the premium. The price remains unchanged since the opening hour, and is still quoted at 134⅝. Governments are dull. Money is steady at 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is a trifle firmer at an advance of about ⅛ per cent. since yesterday.

Conflict of Authority—The U. S. Marshal to Resist the Judges with Armed Force.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Marshal Barlow has received an autograph letter from President Grant requesting him to use all the means at his disposal to resist any attempt by the State authorities to take John H. Pratt, the alleged murderer and traitor, from his custody. The Marshal is now in his element, and is making such preparations to resist any attempt to take Pratt from his custody as must speedily cause its failure. The U. S. Court buildings in Chambers street are filled with marines, who are in waiting fully armed and equipped, and will resist any attempt that is made to take Pratt away.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Cotton Crop.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13.—Two more bales of cotton of the new crop were received early this morning, one raised in Lowndes county and one in this county. One bale is to be expressed immediately to Lehman Brothers, New York.

LOST AT SEA.

Wreck of a Ship from Quebec for Aberdeen—Eight of Her Crew Lost—Sufferings of the Survivors.

From the Quebec Mercury, Aug. 9.

The ship Renfrewshire has arrived at Greenock with the second mate, steward and five hands of the bark Harmonia, of Aberdeen, from Quebec for Aberdeen. The men were picked up at sea on the 6th of July. They had abandoned their vessel. The captain, mate, carpenter, sail-maker, and four hands were drowned. The following details regarding the abandonment of the Harmonia have been furnished by the surviving members of the crew of the ill-fated ship:—

The Harmonia, 643 tons register, Captain Peter Ross, left Quebec for Aberdeen on 5th of June, with a cargo of timber. Her crew mustered fifteen, all told. Light winds were experienced till Monday evening, the 5th instant, when a strong breeze from E. N.E. was experienced. About 6 o'clock all the ship's small sails were taken in, and two hours afterwards the topsail was reefed; at nine o'clock stowed topsails, mainsail, jib, etc. At midnight the wind had increased to a severe gale, with a heavy sea running. During the night the ship sprang aleak, and the crew were almost constantly engaged at the pumps. Early on the morning of the 6th all hands were called to take the foretopsail off the ship. The vessel was therefore hove to, the crew again renewing their exertions at the pumps in order to keep down the leak. All that day the gale continued to increase in violence, while the ship began to labor heavily in the tempestuous sea. About 5:30 P. M. all hands were called to set foretopmast staysail, in the hope of being able to wear the ship. This sail, however, gave way, and as it was found impossible to get the ship round, the crew were again sent to the pumps, where they remained till called by the mate to go into the cabin (a poop one) and bring out a sail for the purpose of covering the quarter hatch, which was found to have burst. At this time the sea was washing over the ship's lee side, and the deck cargo was being washed about the deck. About 11·30 the vessel fell over on her beamends, the mast being under water. Seven of the crew, who were eventually saved, managed to get on the outside of the ship's side, and there they remained, washed by heavy seas, for about two hours, when the vessel righted in consequence of the masts going by the board. It was then ascertained that the poop cabin and everything on deck had been swept away, and that the master, mate, carpenter, and five of the crew were missing. It is believed that they were all swept away when the cabin was washed overboard. The seven survivors ultimately succeeded in getting to the fore part of the ship, and found shelter under the topgallant forecastle-head. Meanwhile, the storm raged with unabated violence. When daylight came a corpse was observed washing about the after part of the vessel. The ship was now completely waterlogged. Confined to their narrow prison, the unfortunate survivors remained often standing up to their knees in water, and having neither food nor water till next day, when the weather somewhat moderated. On the morning of the 8th the maintopmast staysail was secured, and the crew succeeded in covering the topgallant forecastle with it, which gave them additional shelter from the piercing cold east wind. During the earlier part of this day no other ship could be seen, but towards the afternoon a vessel was seen to the westward approaching them. The "house flag" was quickly hoisted, and this signal of distress being observed, the ship, which ultimately proved to be the Renfrewshire, of Greenock, Captain Littlejohn, bore down upon them and promptly rescued them. When taken on board the Renfrewshire every kindness was shown the unfortunate men, who have lost all their effects.

The names of those saved are Richard Cox, boatswain; William Duguid, steward; George Adams, A. B.; George Thomson, A. B.; Charles Ross, an ordinary seaman (a nephew of the Captain's); Charles Wemyss, A. B., and Walter Sutherland, A. B. They all belong to Aberdeen.

The names of those who perished were Peter Ross, master, aged 45; leaves a widow and family, who reside in Aberdeen. Alexander Crookshanks, mate, aged 30; leaves wife in Aberdeen. —— Simpson, carpenter; wife and family residing in Aberdeen. Alexander Robertson, cook, married; wife resides in Aberdeen. Alexander Collie, sailmaker, single; belongs to Aberdeen. Gordon Black, A. B., married; resides in Aberdeen. Peter Gillies, A. B., single resides in Aberdeen. Thomas Higgins, A. B., married; leaves widow and family residing in Aberdeen.

On the outward passage of the Harmonia an able seaman named John Murray was lost overboard in the Pentland Frith on the 8th of April. He was unmarried. The Harmonia was well known on the Clyde, having at one time formed one of the Clyde and American packet ships. She was owned in Aberdeen by Messrs. George Mill & Co.

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Yachting About the Isle of Wight—The Oxford and Harvard Crews—More Carlist Invasions of Spain.

FROM EUROPE.

A Carlist Band Invades Spain.

*By the